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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

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****
* NATIONAL *
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PARTY BUILDING

Guided by Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line in Party Building, A Large Number of Advanced Elements in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin Have Been Admitted into the Party, and the New Party Members Bring into Play Their Exemplary Vanguard Role in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 1, 1973)

(NCNA, June 30, 1973) By uniting as one with the veteran Party members, seriously implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and fighting with boundless enthusiasm on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, the six million or more new Party members developed by Party organizations on all fronts in Peking municipality since the great proletarian cultural revolution have brought into play their exemplary vanguard role.

All of this group of new Party members in Peking municipality are advanced elements emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, and 76 percent of them are workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. The majority of them are young people less than 35 years of age (including a number of educated youth who have gone to the countryside to join production teams), and 27 percent of them are women. After admitting these new Party members into the Party, the Party organizations at all levels in Peking municipality generally pay attention to strengthening their education in ideology and political line and sending them to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements so as to enable them to brave the storm and face the world and incessantly raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the broad masses of new Party members--in compliance with Chairman Mao's three basic principles, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and

don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspiare"--assiduously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, actively participated in the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, and became the backbone force in criticizing and repudiating swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The 164 new Party members of the Hsinhua Printing Works in Peking closely coordinated reading and studying with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, generally studied the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and other Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's five philosophical writings, raised their level of consciousness in the class struggle and struggle in line, and gave impetus to the deep-doing development of the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work.

General CYL branch secretary Ts'ao Shuang-ch'in of the gear workshop is a new Party member. Together with other CYL cadres of the workshop, she organized the CYL members and young people to conduct social investigations and to make use of a great many facts to criticize and repudiate the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in attacking the socialist system and vilifying the excellent situation in our country, thus giving everybody a profound course of education.

Together with the veteran Party members, the new Party members of Kaoling brigade, Kaoling commune, Miyun hsien, thoroughly criticized and repudiated--in correlation with the realities of the class struggle in the countryside--the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in vainly attempting to change the basic line and policies of the Party. They led the masses to adhere firmly to the socialist road, to resist the capitalist tendency and to launch in depth the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture, thus giving impetus to the daily consolidation of the collective economy and the rapid development of production.

By embracing the far-reaching goal of communism, actively fulfilling various tasks entrusted them by the Party and people, and striving to serve the people of China and the world, many of the broad masses of new Party members fighting on various fronts in Peking have performed outstanding deeds.

Chou Ming, a worker of the eastern suburb station of the Peking Railroad Sub-Bureau and a young Party member, went in 1971 to Tanzania to take part in the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway. On one occasion, at the critical juncture of an impending collision, he ignored personal safety and at the risk of his life jumped aboard the fast gliding truck to pull up the handbrake, thus saving the vehicle. He unfortunately had his right leg crushed as a result. With tenacious revolutionary fortitude, Chou Ming fought against the severe pain and stood the test. In order to return to his post to serve the people at an early date, after he was fitted with an artificial limb, he practiced to walk with an iron stick. At present, he already can take up some light manual labor. He was praised by the young people for such revolutionary spirit and internationalist spirit and has been elected as a committee member of the 6th CYL Peking Municipal Committee.

Hu Shang-wen who was responsible for the Nanch'ang Road Grain Store at Ch'ungwen district led the workers of the grain store to serve the people wholeheartedly and was praised by the neighborhood. More than 200 households of

railroad workers lived farther away from the grain store, and it was inconvenient for them to make grain purchases. Beginning in 1963, Hu Shang-wen and six workers of the store persevered in delivering without interruption grain to these households twice a month, rain or fine. After Hu Shang-wen joined the Party in 1969, he led the workers of the grain store to improve continuously the quality of service and constantly went to the homes of inhabitants to solicit their views, thus further improving their service.

Wen Hsi-yün of Tungshuiyü brigade, Ch'angling commune, Ch'angp'ing hsien, a barefoot doctor and a new Party member, travelled over mountains and valleys with a medicine chest on her back and actively practiced the prevention and treatment of diseases for the masses. She also started an "indigenous dispensary" together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and she herself gathered and planted Chinese medicinal herbs for concocting more than 230 kinds of pills, powders, ointments and decoctions. In the process of practicing the prevention and treatment of diseases for the masses, Wen Hsi-yün firmly adhered to the policy of "emphasizing prevention," and mobilized the masses to launch the patriotic health movement. This contributed toward improving the health of the commune members and there have been no outbreak of contagious diseases in the whole brigade in the past few years.

The new Party members charged with leadership work on various fronts take the lead in implementing the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress, humbly learn from the veteran Party members and veteran cadres, consciously uphold the centralized leadership of the Party and properly insure the revolutionary unity of the leading body. They preserve and carry forward the Party's excellent style of work based on hard struggle and persevere in participating in collective production labor and keeping in close touch with the masses.

Educated youth Chu Tsung-i who joined and settled down in Ch'anglingying brigade, Mat'ou commune, Tunghsien, humbly accepted re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and seriously transformed his world outlook. He joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1969 and was last year elected as secretary to the Party branch of the brigade. After he became a cadre, he displayed greater firmness in becoming one with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and assumed the posture of an ordinary laborer everywhere. Besides going elsewhere to participate in study and attend meeting, he went to the fields to do manual work whenever he had time. Last year, he put in a total of 210 man-days. In the course of work, Chu Tsung-yi paid attention to learning from the veteran cadres their good style of work and experience. Together with the committee members of the Party branch, he led the poor and lower-middle peasants to grasp energetically the class struggle and to launch the mass movement for learning from Tachai. Because of this, the whole brigade was full of vigor in revolution and production, and there was a bigger margin of increase in grain and cotton output than in the past.

Two-thirds of the new Party members in the Peking Machine Tools Forging Plant have taken up leadership work in workshops and offices or are serving as leaders of squad units. They seriously and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, unite all forces that can be

united, bring into play all positive factors, and give impetus to the vigorous development of the mass movement for learning from Tach'ing in industry.

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work have profoundly transformed the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of intellectuals. Over the past few years, the Party organizations of the cultural, health, scientific, educational and other fronts have admitted more than 2,800 new Party members. These new Party members persist in taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and in transforming their world outlook in the hard way. They have also scored new achievements in struggle-criticism-transformation work in the superstructure and other spheres.

*

(NCNA Shanghai, June 30, 1973) Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line in Party building, the Party organizations of the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai municipality have since the 9th Party Congress admitted over 33,600 new Party members. Full of vigor and vitality, these new Party members have incessantly raised their level of consciousness in the class struggle and struggle in line and brought into play their exemplary vanguard role in the three great revolutionary movements.

All of the new Party members recruited by the industrial and communications systems of Shanghai municipality since the 9th Party Congress are advanced elements emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. Many of them have more than ten years of experience in work, but there is also a large group of outstanding young workers who are less than 25 years of age. Women Party members make up 23 percent of the total. From the bureaux and companies of the industrial and communications systems down to many factories at the basic level, there are some new Party members taking up leadership work in Party committees and administrative set-ups. Working in close unity with the veteran Party members and veteran cadres, they are leading the broad masses to work with unflagging efforts to develop the excellent situation of the revolution and production.

Party organizations at all levels in the industrial and communications systems of Shanghai pay very great attention to work for the education and training of new Party members. Many industrial bureaux, companies and factories firmly adhere to the system of periodically conducting Party classes for teaching the new Party members the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party and the basic knowledge of the Party. Whenever the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 17 develops a group of new Party members, its Party committee always holds study classes, and organizes the new Party members to read and study seriously in the Party classes, to sum up and exchange their comprehensions in the transformation of world outlook, and to look upon their admission into the Party as a new starting point in the continuation of the revolution.

These new Party members who have steeled themselves and grown to maturity through the violent class struggle and struggle in line in the industrial

and communications systems of Shanghai consciously look upon criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as a matter of prime importance. By firmly grasping the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and making deep-going revolutionary mass criticism, they have shown the firm stand of proletarian revolutionary fighters who clearly know what they love and hate.

There was in the Yangshup'u Power Plant of Shanghai a 26-year-old new Party member and CYL cadre who for the purpose of refuting the attack and vilification of the socialist system in China by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i organized the CYL members and the young people to study seriously the relevant works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. He adopted the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in conducting social investigations, wrote a historical account of the misfortune of his own family in the old society, a historical account of its emancipation after liberation, a historical account of the exploitation of his plant by foreign capitalists in the past, and a historical account of its development after liberation. By making criticism and repudiation in contra-distinction with these social investigation data, the young people exposed the true look of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, the general representatives of the interests of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists and aroused their revolutionary fighting determination. This new Party member swiftly grew to maturity through criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, and has now been elected as a deputy secretary to the Party committee of the plant.

The broad masses of new Party members are deeply aware that "our struggle needs Marxism," and they consciously read and study seriously in the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. Many of them are trail blazers in criticism of revisionism as well as study models.

Trained and educated by the Party organizations, some new Party members of Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 30, Tafeng Foundry and the Chemical Engineering Machinery Plant have persevered in reading the original works of Marx and Lenin to have a good grasp of the basic viewpoints of Marxism since the Second Plenum of the 9th CPC Central Committee, and they are opposed to not endeavoring to understand things thoroughly. They persist in solving problems in actual struggle with revolutionary theories and are opposed to alienating theory from reality. Through reading and studying seriously, they have universally improved their knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theories and capacity for work.

Since the 9th Congress of the Party, the revolution has incessantly gained depth and production has increased year after year on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai, and there is the scene of prosperity everywhere. In the face of the excellent situation, many new Party members firmly bear in mind the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism and pay attention to the superstructure--including the class struggle in the ideological sphere--and to uniting and leading the broad masses to win incessantly still greater victories through struggle.

The leader of the section in front of the furnace at No. 2 electric furnace workshop of Shanghai Steel Plant No. 5 is a new Party member. After he became

a committee member of the Party branch and secretary to the CYL branch in this section, he more consciously led the young people to resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas under the leadership of the Party organization, made revolutionary mass criticism with sustained effort, and fought against various kinds of undesirable tendencies, thus enabling the young people to grow rapidly to maturity politically. This section has now 28 young workers serving as leaders and deputy leaders of electric furnaces--seventeen of whom joined the plant as new workers during the great cultural revolution. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, many new Party members of the industrial and communications systems in Shanghai have rendered positive contributions through the struggle for production and scientific experiments. In the Shanghai Sound Recorders Plant, a new Party member who is a young technician has, through firmly integrating himself with the workers and painstakingly studying vocational techniques, scored achievements in filling up certain blanks in China's electronic industry.

A group of new Party members charged with leadership work in the industrial and communications systems of Shanghai, by insisting on not cutting themselves off from labor and the masses and humbly learning from the veteran cadres and the working masses, have all along preserved the natural colors of the laborers. A new Party member who is a member of the Party committee of the 5th loading and unloading zone of the Shanghai Harbor Bureau and concurrently the deputy leader of the 8th loading and unloading team was formerly an educated youth. After she became a cadre, she inherited and carried forward the excellent style of work of the Party--be modest and prudent, brave hard and bitter struggles. She learned humbly from the veteran cadres and veteran workers, paid attention to uniting the masses, constantly rushed for heavy and tiresome work, and also made use of her holidays and rest time to visit the workers' families. She was praised by the masses.

*

(NCNA Tientsin, June 30, 1973) Under the solicitude of and educated by Party organizations at different levels, the 16,000 or more new Party members of the industrial front in Tientsin municipality who joined the Party during the great proletarian cultural revolution--by actively participating in criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, reading and studying seriously and incessantly raising their level of consciousness in the class struggle and struggle in line--have brought into play their exemplary vanguard role in the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The majority of the new Party members on the industrial front in Tientsin municipality who joined the Party during the great proletarian cultural revolution are outstanding workers on the first line of production. Some of them are veteran workers who have worked for several decades, and some are young workers who took up their work not long ago. Among them there are a great many women workers. The Party organizations at all levels on the industrial front in Tientsin municipality place the work of training and educating new Party members as an important matter on their agenda. Through organizing with different means the new Party members to read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and study the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, and

through conducting education in ideology and political line, they have incessantly raised the consciousness of the Party members in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

After joining the Party, the broad masses of new Party members consciously require themselves to comply with the requirements set for the advanced elements of the proletariat. They integrate reading and studying with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and take the lead in criticizing and repudiating the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Over the past few years, the 2,300 or more new Party members of more than 250 factories and enterprises under the First Bureau of Machine Building of Tientsin municipality have read Chairman Mao's five philosophical writings, and some Party members have also selected for reading the "Communist Manifesto," "A Critique of Gotha's Program," "The Civil War in France," "The State and Revolution," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and other works by Marx and Lenin. They adopt the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to criticize and repudiate the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in vainly attempting to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism, to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

Many new Party members have played an active role in criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. After young women worker Cheng Kuei-ming of Szuhsin Cotton Mill in Tientsin joined the Party, she assiduously read and studied, strove to read works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and took notes from the books read in association with her ideological realities. She wrote more than twenty articles on mass criticism and also wrote critical manuscripts together with the veteran workers of the squad units. She played a leading role in study and in criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work in the workshop and squad units.

Guided by the line of unity for victory of the 9th Congress of the Party, the broad masses of new Party members keep the far-reaching goal of communism in mind, unite the masses, properly carry out current work in a down-to-earth manner, and continuously win new victories in revolution and production.

For the purpose of refining more steel of better quality for aiding and supporting socialist construction, many Party members of Tientsin Steel Smelting Plant No. 1 plunged themselves with vigor and vitality into the movement for learning from Tach'ing in industry, and fearlessly fought in unity with the masses. After Chang Tsai-chi who is in charge of the No. 1 open-hearth furnace joined the Party in 1970, he always worked so hard that he often neglected his sleep and meals, and he went where there were difficulties. For the sake of shortening the smelting time for each heat of steel and refining steel of better quality, he carefully observed the transformation of molten steel, felt out and grasped the laws governing steel smelting, and continuously created new records in smelting. Over the past few years, the squad to which he was attached managed to overfulfill the state plans year after year. Jui Chiang, the squad leader of the molding workshop of the Tientsin Metallurgical Laboratory and a new Party member courageously snatch up difficult jobs and heavy loads, united and relied on the masses, thus enabling the output of the steel mold squad to rise from

80 or more tons to over 140 tons. The squad led by him became the advanced squad unit in the whole plant.

Trained and educated by the Party, a number of new Party members on the industrial front in Tientsin municipality have also been selected for taking up leadership duties at leading posts of different levels. After they worked as cadres, they inherited and carried forward the fine traditions of the Party, persisted in taking part in productive labor, kept in close touch with the masses, learned humbly from the veteran cadres, and more properly fulfilled the tasks entrusted them by the Party. Among the new Party members of the textile industrial system in Tientsin municipality, more than 600 have taken up leadership duties in plants, workshops and squad units, and they play the role of the mainstay in the three great revolutionary movements together with the veteran cadres. After young woman worker Liu Lien-chen of the Tientsin Power-Generating Equipment Plant was elected as a member of the Party committee of the plant, she still preserved the natural colors of the working class. She did not cut herself off from labor and rushed for heavy and filthy work. In her spare time, she made revolutionary mass criticism together with others, visited one family after another, and conducted thoroughgoing and meticulous ideological and political work. The masses were favorably impressed.

* * *

PARTY LEADERSHIP IN PLA

Sum Up Experience, Strengthen Unity

- The Party committee of a certain Red-Army regiment under the PLA Wuhan Units raises its level of consciousness in the struggle in line while criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 30, 1973)

During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party committee of a certain Red-Army regiment under the PLA Wuhan Units constantly organizes its "squad members" to conscientiously study the three basic principles, namely, "practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," put forth by Chairman Mao and, in close conjunction with the realities of the struggle between the two lines, to sum up experience, to raise their consciousness in implementing the line of unity for victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress, and to vigorously lead the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment to accomplish various tasks.

Unity Is the Foundation of Victory

This Red-Army regiment was formed during the period of the Autumn Harvest Uprising by grouping a few detachments together. The "squad members" of its Party committee hailed from all corners of the country. They had the honorable tradition of fighting in unity. In the battle to defend Yenan, the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, they united themselves closely, led the regiment to charge bravely at the enemies and, subsequently, were kindly received by Chairman Mao. The past Party committees of this regiment treasured this honorable tradition and paid attention to summing up and drawing on the historical experience and strengthening the Party's unity. Particularly after the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the Party committee of this regiment constantly organized its "squad members" to study the great teacher Engels' teaching, "In order to launch a struggle, we must entwine all our forces into a rope," (Selected Letters by Marx and Engels, p. 301) and the three basic principles put forth by Chairman Mao, to recount the honorable tradition of the "squad members" of the Party committee fighting in unity and, in conjunction with the realities of the struggle between the two lines, to roundly criticize the counter-revolutionary criminal acts of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sowing dissension within the revolutionary ranks and undermining the Party's unification and unity, and to conscientiously sum up their experience and lessons. The committee members deeply understood that: Strengthening unity is the fundamental condition for a sure victory in the cause of socialist revolution. To practice Marxism, it is imperative to develop unity. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type build mountain-strongholds, practice sectarianism and sow dissension within the Party and undermine the unity within the Party and the revolutionary ranks. Their sinister purpose is to frenziedly change the Party's basic line and policies for the whole historical period of socialism, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

After this study and after summing up their experience, the Party committee members further raised their level of consciousness in the struggle in line and enhanced their awareness of maintaining the Party's unification and unity.

They Learn from Each Other and Overcome Their Own Shortcomings by Learning from Each Other's Strong Points

Among the "squad members" of this regiment's Party committee are old cadres who stood tests in the revolutionary wars, as well as new cadres who were promoted from the basic level not long ago. Coming from different units, they have brought rich experiences and fine styles. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Cadres, new and old, should respect each other, learn from each other and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points," and irrespective of their qualifications and experiences, they persevere in adopting the "one dividing into two" viewpoint, consider more often other people's strong points, constantly try to find their own shortcomings, respect each other and learn from each other.

Yang Shih-chieh (杨士杰), a standing committee member of the Party committee and chief of the staff of this regiment, is an old comrade who has been working continuously in this regiment for more than 20 years. When he was posted chief of the staff, Tuan Hsing-t'ang (段兴堂), a member of the regiment Party committee who had lately been transferred to this regiment, was a battalion commander. Later, Tuan was promoted as deputy regiment commander and became his superior. Chief of the Staff Yang, deeply rejoiced in the progress his comrade-in-arms had made. He sincerely respected his leadership and eagerly supported him in work. Newly appointed deputy regiment commander, Tuan was over-cautious in work. Accordingly, Yang encouraged him to proceed from the interests of the revolution and work boldly. When Tuan put forth his opinion of grasping the typical cases, Yang actively showed his support and personally led the office cadres to stay and work in the 5th company and to investigate the conditions thoroughly, thereby providing the regiment with typical experiences in tightly grasping military training in the course of carrying out agricultural tasks.

Two members of the regiment's Party committee jointly managed the work of the political department. One of them was an old cadre transferred from another unit and the other was a young cadre who had grown up in this regiment. This old cadre had been engaged in office work for 17 years. He read works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works diligently and consciously, worked arduously and meticulously and would never relax his efforts even slightly. He had rich experience in leadership work. Seeing that the new cadre was full of vigor and vitality, dared to think and to act and was rather experienced in basic-level work, he humbly learned from him and called on him many times to seek his advice. The new cadres, seeing that the old cadre was good at summing up experience in work, also learned humbly from him. This year, when the old cadre went to join the tutoring team, this new cadre took charge of work in the political department. He led the office cadres to go deep into the companies to grasp the typical cases and sum up the advanced experiences in seven points,

including "persevering in giving priority to matters of prime importance" and "promoting criticism of revisionism through reading, and promoting reading through criticism of revisionism," and guided the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement in the regiment to develop in depth.

Make Concerted Efforts To Do Work Properly

Inheriting the honorable tradition of fighting in unity of the war years, the members of the Party committee of the Red-Army regiment show concern for each other, support each other and make concerted efforts to do every item of work properly. Because some comrades of the Party committee of low cultural standard have difficulties in reading, the other committee members give them guidance and assistance of their own accord. Because some comrades are busily engaged in work and can spare little time to read, the other committee members warmly urge them to read and actively share their work. When some comrades encounter difficulties in work, other committee members come to their help of their own accord.

Chia Hung-chu, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee, was once assigned to supervise construction work. Because he was inexperienced in leading construction work, he carried out his work passively for some time. Upon learning this, T'ao Kuang-yu, a deputy secretary of the Party committee, got together with other members of the Party committee, and braving the winds they rowed a boat along the river to survey the topography, climbed to a height of 40 to 50 meters above the river where construction work was carried out, and studied together with him the proposals for overcoming the difficulties. Encouraged and helped by other comrades, Chia relied on the masses and groped for experience. Instead of remaining in a state of passivity, he took a position affording initiative in work, and completed the construction project one month ahead of schedule with both quality and quantity assured. More than 200,000 yuan was saved for the state.

Advocate the Practice of "Letting All People Have Their Say" Without Practicing "My Word Is Final"

In the course of summing up experience, the regiment's Party committee also has learned deeply that the Party's principle of democratic centralism must be upheld in strengthening the revolutionary unity among its "squad members." Its members firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Ensure collective leadership and prevent any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs." They pay close attention to developing the demoratic style and advocating the practice of "letting all people have their say" without practicing "my word is final."

For a period of time this regiment was scattered and assigned tasks in three provinces, and the Party committee members were far away from each other. Under this circumstance, they constantly upheld the collective leadership and made decisions on important problems usually through telephone conversation, correspondence, messengers, and by various other means, so that all could fully express their opinions and none would have the final say. The leader and the deputy leader of the "squad" of the Party committee put themselves under the collective

leadership of the Party committee. When problems arose, they humbly listened to the various dissenting opinions. When a difference in opinion occurred, they would bravely give up their incorrect views.

The members of the Party committee of this Red-Army regiment often have chats among themselves. When they have problems, they put them on the table and make self-criticism more often. At the same time, they won't give up the principle to make compromise and are good at waging active ideological struggle. When dealing with old comrades-in-arms and old acquaintances with whom they once had worked together, they adhere to the revolutionary principle, set strict requirements, make criticism, and are not afraid of "hurting the feelings." When dealing with comrades from other units, they are open and aboveboard and speak what they have in mind.

One of the Party committee members formerly thought that he knew well the conditions of the regiment and for a time he neglected to conduct investigation and study and performed his work according to his old experience. At a meeting of the Party committee, all comrades sincerely pointed out his problem and got together with him to study the relevant chapters and paragraphs in "Anti-Dühring" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" to analyze the danger brought about by empiricism and to draw a clear distinction ideologically between the two lines of knowledge. After the meeting, the committee members also had chats with him and helped him in correctly handling his past experience and doing his work in strict accordance with the materialist theory of reflection. This committee member humbly accepted criticism, thereby improving his style of leadership. When he stayed to work in the 7th company last spring, he ate, lived, labored and carried out training together with the fighters, conscientiously sought opinions from the rank and file, and helped this company solve its problem of unity, thus strengthening the role of the Party branch as a fighting citadel.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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AVIATION CADRES

I Must Live Up to the High Expection of the Party

by

Chu Hui-fen (諸惠芬),
Deputy Political Commissar of the China Civil Aviation General Administration

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 1, 1973)

At a time the line of the 9th Party Congress is being implemented by the people throughout the country and important victories are being won one after another on various fronts, how excited we are to usher in the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the Party!

Great leader Chairman Mao has taught us, "Times have changed, and today men and women are equal." The superiority of the socialist system has completely emancipated the broad masses of women in China politically, economically and culturally and opened up the broadest road for them. Under the benign influence of the Party, the vigorous growth of us aviatresses of new China is an epitome of the millions of emancipated women of new China. Reflecting on the past and comparing it with the present, we deeply realize that only under the wise and able leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, and the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could we women have been emancipated and could there be aviatresses like us today.

We aviatresses, like the rest of the broad masses of working women, had all a sad and bitter history of sufferings in the former sunless society. Take my own case for example. I was born into a poor peasant family of Chiating hsien in Shanghai. After the "July 7" Incident, when I was just two years old, my parents, unable to withstand the ruthless class exploitation and national oppression, had no alternative but to carry me and the entire family belongings in two baskets on a flat carrying pole and leave their home village for Shanghai to beg for food.

However, in less than two years, my father lost his life under the blood-sucking extortion of the vicious capitalists. Following this, my newly born younger brother became seriously ill from exposure and hunger and died before our eyes. Mother and I were all that was left of the family. For the sake of bringing me up, my mother had no alternative but to grit her teeth, swallow her tears and go to work as a servant at the home of a capitalist. On the third anniversary of my father's death--I was seven on that day--it was snowing heavily outside. My mother returned home suddenly, and hugging me closely to her, stared at me and started to cry again and again. Between tears she said, "Hui-fen, you mother is going to die, and you could hardly survive!"

At that time I was still very young, and could not understand what she said. That afternoon, when I returned from trash-picking on the street and pushed open the door, alas! My mother, a working woman with a lifetime of sufferings, had killed herself in grief because she was no longer able to suffer the disgrace and the trials and afflictions under the capitalist. In the space of three short years, the former man-eating society had robbed our family of three lives. Before liberation, there were millions of working women like my mother who had not even the right to live, and poor orphans like myself, who suffered endless discrimination and oppression. In the boundless ocean of suffering, like the millions of other long-suffering class sisters, I dreamed night and day of only seeing the sun rising from the east and seeing ourselves emancipated.

The east was red and the sun rose. On October 1, 1949, the People's Republic of China created by the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party was founded! The broad masses of working women and myself were finally rescued from the depths of suffering. The thousand-year dream turned into a reality, and the women of China had become their own masters.

In 1956, the Party and Chairman Mao sent me, this orphan of the former society, into the Chinese Liberation Army and let me join the ranks of aviatresses. Over the course of ten years or longer, under the glorious radiance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, I have grown up from an ignorant child into a proletarian vanguard, and can also soar over the blue sky of the motherland like the male comrades in defense of the great socialist motherland and in support of the cause of socialist construction. In retrospect, every bit of progress made on my long road of growth to maturity is inseparable from the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and every bit of my achievements is condensed with the meticulous solicitude and education of the Party and the people.

Flying is a relatively complicated technique, and learning to fly is really beset with quite a number of difficulties as far as we women comrades are concerned. To operate so large a transport plane in the air and to fulfill various flying assignments under different weather conditions night and day, we are required to have courage and wisdom and be physically strong.

Naturally, at the beginning, when flying under an instructor, the plane behaved like a reinless mustang and would not respond to my call. While in flight, it twisted and turned and went up and down. On landing, it could not keep to the runway, and upon touching down, it bounced and jumped. Some people began to have doubts whether women could actually learn to fly, and there were often irresponsible and satiric remarks. Should we press forward despite the difficulty or beat a graceful retreat?

We realized that: The Party and Chairman Mao, in sending us women comrades up the blue sky, and letting us fly along the red air route in defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in support of building a socialist motherland, are placing great confidence and high expectation on us women. Consequently, we must look upon learning to fly the airplane--and fulfill it--as a serious political task for bringing glory to our great socialist motherland, a combat mission against the remnant influence of the feudal ideas that have prevailed in China for hundreds and thousands of years.

Because we were physically weak and had less physical strength, we played ball games and practiced long-distance race and exercises with rattan hoops and rope ladders together with the male comrades, and persevered in physical training every day. Because we were unable to land accurately on the runway, we constantly made use of car-riding, walking and other opportunities to practice measuring distance with the eyes. Even at night, while lying on bed, some comrades still practiced the coordinated movement of hands and feet for operating the control rod and the rudder so as to master the essential skill. By means of diligent study and training, group after group of aviatresses have mastered the technique of flying, and won the freedom of soaring in the sky. Like the male comrades, they are able to fulfill their flying assignments under all kinds of complicated weather conditions. Quite a number of them have also become flying instructress.

Constantly bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and with deep proletarian feeling for defending the great socialist motherland, we have time and again overcome one difficulty after another and fulfilled the task of getting prepared against war. On one occasion, while flying to a certain airfield, we ran into very adverse weather. The plane was flying in the clouds and fog, and the window of the cockpit was pelted by raindrops the size of peas. Outside, a blanket of low-lying dark cloud had sealed off the airfield completely, and visibility was zero.

The plane was carrying the commanding officer in charge of this mission of getting prepared against war. Whether or not we could land the plane safely and bring the commanding officer to the destination on time was a test for us. At that time, goaded on by Chairman Mao's teaching "Be brave, resolute and calm," I grasped the control rod firmly and began a descent through the clouds. The plane lost altitude rapidly, 200 meters, 100 meters....., and all around us at that time was still nothing but a sheet of fog and rain and we could not see the runway.

At that critical moment, I focused my attention on the instruments in the cockpit, and working in close coordination with the comrades of the crew, continued our descent. The plane finally broke through the cloud ceiling. In the rain and mist, we could vaguely see the runway and safely brought the plane to a safe landing. On that occasion, I and my comrades-in-arms had continuously carried out assignments for more than 40 days, flown routes over more than half of the motherland, and victoriously fulfilled the task of getting prepared against war.

For many years, we aviatresses cherished a strong desire to serve the people like the male comrades. Laden with expectations of the Party and the people, we flew through clouds and fogs, flashed our wings from the Tienshan ranges to the foothills of Ch'angpaishan, and from the plateaus of Tsinghai and Tibet to the shore of the East China Sea, we left behind everywhere an imprint of our flights. We made artificial rains for crops stricken by drought, and delivered food and clothings to our class kinsfolk beleaguered by flood, thus bringing the solicitude of the Party and warmth to the hearts of the masses. We also served as airborne "stretcher bearers" in saving the lives of class

brothers and underwent hard training to acquire skill for destroying the enemy to cope with the task of getting prepared against war. Just as some of the aviatresses have expressed with bold candor, "We are flying for the sake of building a bastion of iron in the sky to safeguard the motherland and spanning the sky with a rainbow bridge for the construction of the motherland. Wherever Chairman Mao indicates, we shall resolutely fly there."

May 10, 1964, was the most unforgettable day of my life. On that day, I had the good fortune to be personally received by the great leader Chairman Mao. In the reception hall of the Hall of the People, the face of the Chairman glowed with radiant health. He was in high spirit and walked firmly and steadily toward us. At that time, I was standing very close to the Chairman, and as I looked up respectfully and saw his kind and gentle face, I seemed to be bathed in the light of the sun, and tears of happiness coursed down my cheeks. At that time, the commanding officer taking part in the reception introduced me to the Chairman: "This is aviatress Chu Hui-fen." The Chairman looked at me, walked a step closer and stretched out his hand to me. I firmly grasped the hand of the Chairman with both of my hands, and my whole being seemed to be instantly suffused with a glow of happiness.

Chairman Mao smiled and said to me, "You know how to fly an airplane?" At that time I was so excited that all the instructions given me by my commanding officer and comrade-in-arms at the time of my departure were completely forgotten. The countless things which I wanted to say seemed to rush simultaneously to my throat and I did not know what to say first. I could only keep nodding my head and say, "Yes! Yes!" The Chairman looked at me kindly and laughed heartily.

On April 1, 1969, together with many other women delegates who had been steeled in the stormy great proletarian cultural revolution, I gloriously attended the 9th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, and had the good fortune to hear Chairman Mao's cordial talk, and discuss Party and state affairs together with other Party delegates from various fronts of the motherland. These exciting events, scene by scene, often floated through my mind and urged me to fulfill better all the assignments handed down by the Party and the people, so as to reciprocate the meticulous solicitude shown by Chairman Mao and the Party to us aviatresses and the women of the whole country.

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us, "The day the women of the whole country stand on their feet is the time of victory for the Chinese revolution." This shows the highest confidence of Chairman Mao in the broad masses of working women and also greatly inspires us women to shoulder bravely the load of socialist revolution and construction. Today, in the socialist new China, the broad masses of working women are taking this great assertion of Chairman Mao as their firm conviction, and in the violent struggle between the two lines and in the mass movements "for learning from Tach'ing in industry," and "learning from Tachai in agriculture," and on various fronts they are playing the role of the "rightful half" in the manner of the male comrades.

The appearance of hundreds and thousands of such advanced individuals and advanced collectives as Wei Feng-ying, Lü Yü-lan and Hsing Yen-tzu and the

"March 8 well-drilling team," the "Iron-maid production team of Tachai" and the "Hainan militiawomen" among Chinese women numbered by the thousands has set examples for the broad masses of Chinese women to learn from. Under the pace set by them, the broad masses of Chinese women are striving to study and grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, actively throwing themselves into the onflow of socialist revolution and construction, bringing into play the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and contributing all their strength to the complete emancipation of all mankind.

Owing to the development and need of the revolution, women cadres in large numbers have incessantly emerged in China. This is the hallmark of women's liberation in our country as well as a sign of the superiority of the socialist system. Recently, the Party and the people have also given me a leadership post as a deputy political commissar of the China Civil Aviation General Administration. I am comparatively young and short of experience. I deeply feel the weight and difficulty of shouldering such a heavy load. Henceforth, I must live up to the high expectations pinned by the Party and Chairman Mao on the women cadres, and in line with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Read and study seriously to have a good grasp of Marxism," I must persist in reading the works of Marx and Lenin, more actively throw myself into the stormy struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines to undergo steeling, and keep on raising my consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

I certainly must abide by Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," strike deep root amidst the people, be a good orderly of the masses, and devote my entire life to fighting for the magnificent cause of the Chinese revolution and world revolution.

* * *

WORKER-CADRES

30,000 New Worker-Cadres in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 4, 1973)

more than 33,600 workers in china's heavy industry province of liaoning have been promoted to leading posts at various levels since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they play an important part in the socialist revolution and construction as leaders in factories, mines and industrial departments and members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees.

many outstanding workers in the coal city of fushun are now leading work from basic units up to the city's party and government organizations. many of them have been tutors in the workers' marxism-leninism study groups and production managers.

anshan iron and steel company, china's biggest, has in the recent years promoted 3,780 workers to leading posts. of these, more than 1,700 are doing an outstanding job at the company, factory and workshop levels.

yu chang-sheng was 23 years old when he was promoted to a cadre from a worker. he is now a standing committee member of the party committee of the transportation department of the penchi iron and steel company and vice-chairman of the department revolutionary committee. he has raised his theoretical level by studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. he spends one-third of his time investigating in basic units and one-third taking part in productive labour. he has helped three plants improve their work. one of them was cited as an advanced collective in the city. yu chang-sheng is using the experience gained in these units to guide the work as a whole.

most of the 1,380 new cadres of penchi are young workers below 30, 940 being at important leading posts. there are two or three young cadres in the leading bodies of the city's party and government organizations and at lower levels. they are able, vigorous and hard-working, they study diligently and dare to think and act.

chiang lien-hung, a model worker of luta city, has two decades of work experience and is now a vice-chairman of the talien steel plant revolutionary committee. he has maintained close ties with the masses and warmly supported their innovation proposals. since 1969, he has joined the steelmakers in transforming old equipment for 13 big construction projects. in the mass drive

to increase production and practise economy, he led the workers in building a steam power plant that uses surplus heat to generate electricity for two steel rolling mills.

many veterans with long revolutionary experience give new cadres enthusiastic help.

thirtysix-year-old wang lin-teh, a former boiler-worker, is a vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of a pharmaceutical plant. veteran cadres have warmly helped him raise his political consciousness since he became a cadre in 1968.

liu shu-tang was only 26 years old when he was elected a vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the power plant under the penchi coal-mining administration. with the help of veteran cadres, he organized a "three-in-one" group to carry out technical innovations that raised quality and efficiency.

party and government leading organizations at various levels in liaoning province have run short-term training courses and arranged meetings to exchange experience so as to develop the new cadres' ability in work and raise their ideological level. many new cadres continue to work two to three months a year in their original workshops, so that they keep in touch with the masses and concrete conditions.

MODEL COMMUNISTS

Young Chinese Communist Risks Life to Save Children

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 3, 1973)

at the risk of his life, tseng ke-chien, a young miner, tried to rescue two children from an oncoming express train. he grabbed the young girl in his right hand and the boy in his left. he carried the girl clear, but the boy was killed. tseng's forearm was severed.

the first words tseng uttered when he came to were: "save the boy exclamation save the boy exclamation"

and at the hospital he did not moan over the loss of his arm, but could not suppress his tears when he learned that the boy had died from injuries despite emergency treatment.

the train was on its way to hsiangtan city one day last january when the driver saw the two children crossing the rails some 80 metres away. he applied the emergency brakes, but momentum carried the train forward at a speed of 18 metres per second.

tseng ke-chien, a demobilized people's liberation army man now working in a mine, happened to be walking beside the rails when he saw the danger the children were in. he sprinted forward, grabbed the two kids, but no sooner had he stepped off the rails than the train zoomed past and threw him into a ditch far away.

the seriously injured young worker, in a state of coma, was rushed to hsiangtan city by the same train. the crew and passengers crowded around him, moved by the heroism of the young communist worker. a telephone call had alerted the city to arrange immediate hospital accommodation for the hero.

the children's father and grandfather came to see tseng ke-chien, who said: "i'm sorry, i... i failed to save your boy." the father was too overcome with emotion to say anything, but just put his hands on the young man's arm. the grandfather said: "please don't say that exclamation but for you, we would have lost the girl too." tseng ke-chien pulled the girl towards him and said: "just one more second and i would have saved your brother."

tseng ke-chien comes from a poor peasant family in hsiangtan county, hunan province. he graduated from middle school and returned to his village in the autumn of 1961, in response to chairman mao's call. he put his heart into farm work and also assiduously studied marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought. he played an active part in the struggle against the evil trend of individual farming whipped up by liu shao-chi and company.

he joined the chinese people's liberation army in 1964, and then, in april 1967, was admitted into the chinese communist party, pledging to devote his life to communism.

demobilized in 1971, he went to work in a mine. he always volunteered for hard jobs.

by comparing his family's sufferings in the past and its happy life after liberation, he knew well whom to love and whom to hate.

he once said: "i see myself as one of the stone slabs paving the road leading to communism. guiding my way ahead is our beloved chairman mao and his great thought."

tseng ke-chien was elected a standing committee member of the hunan provincial committee of the chinese

communist youth league at the provincial congress of the league last may. the hsiangtan municipal committee of the chinese communist party has called on all young people and workers in the city to learn from him.

Wu Hsu-chih--Miner and Communist

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 4, 1973)

wu hsu-chih, a communist and a miner at north china's kailuan coal mines, has worked dedicatedly for socialist construction ever since china's liberation. now fifty-five years old, he has never missed a shift in the past 24 years. he is always among the first to go down the pit to make preparations for the day's work and checks upon it before leaving after shift.

he once wrote in his notebook: "the party is my mother, the mine is my home. i follow the party's instructions and run my home well."

wu hsu-chih takes every opportunity to explain to his fellow workers the significance of increasing coal production to the national economy and works with them to fulfil the tasks.

he was attending a meeting of advanced workers called by the mines last march. though it was already evening when the meeting ended, he rushed back to join his comrades on the night shift. together they topped the quota for that shift by fifty per cent.

throughout the 24 years, he spent all his spring festival holidays working in the pit, except when production stopped for maintenance of machinery.

born in a poor peasant family in shantung province, he became a farm hand at the age of 15. his two elder brothers fled famine and became contract workers. unable to earn a living in his native place, wu hsu-chih went to work in kailuan as a miner. down the pit, he drank ditch water to send down the coarse meals and carried coal on his back crawling through the damp, low-ceilinged ways. he saw many fellow workers die like animals and he himself escaped death narrowly a number of times. his wife and four of his children died from hunger or illness. wu hsu-chih, who had worked in the mine for ten years by the time of kailuan's liberation in 1948, was struggling for a bare subsistence with his four-year-old daughter.

with liberation he became master of the country under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party. he had a new family and began to live a happy life. he would tell his children: "we should always bear national construction and the people's needs in mind."

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for 24 years wu hsu-chih has struggled persistently against difficulties in production as well as sabotage by class enemies.

wu hsu-chih and six others fulfilled a most difficult task in late 1960, when there were temporary economic difficulties because of sabotage by soviet revisionism and serious natural calamities. it was a salvage mission. the bedrocks under the work face had arched because of sudden changes in the geological structure and underground water had submerged a 400-metre-long haulage way with nine chain conveyors worth more than 100,000 yuan in it. previous missions had failed.

they inched their way forward on knees, digging drainage ditches. though they had rubber coats on, their hands and feet got so swollen after working several days in the water that it was even difficult to grip the picks.

when they reached the last conveyor, the haulage way was too cramped for them to cart or tow the machinery out. wu hsu-chin crouched and told his workmates to put a machine part on his back. it weighed some 40 kilos and the way was rugged. he carried the piece on his back while crawling forward on all fours. his comrades followed suit. all the conveyors were recovered.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production.

wu hsu-chih's motto is: "whole-hearted service to the chinese people and the people of the world." he is eager to do whatever is in the interests of the people.

on the eve of the 1972 national day, the team in which wu hsu-chih works surpassed its production plan, but another team had met with difficulty because its conveyor went wrong. wu hsu-chih and his comrades went to help. that team completed its task too.

on another occasion when he was about to leave the work face, he noticed that a section of the coal seam overhead, about 30 metres long, began to loosen, a warning of a possible cave-in. he decided to stay on with the next shift in order to help if that should happen. coal lumps began to fall after they had worked some time. they immediately put up pit props. wu hsu-chih worked 15 hours that day until the section was cleared of danger.

wu hsu-chih volunteered to educate the young miners fresh from school or the countryside. when youth league members had a meeting, he would sit in. if a young man was troubled ideologically, he would talk it over with him. he was described as an adviser to the youth league.

wu hsu-chih told liu en-yu, his assistant in operating the coal cutter, "we were called coal coolies by the capitalists before liberation. now we are masters of the state and the mines. unless we study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought we'll lose our bearings in the revolution." they worked out a study plan and helped each other.

liu en-yu's proletarian consciousness rose steadily. he chose heavy jobs, took an active part in political activity, and showed warm concern for others. he was commended and elected an activist in the study of chairman mao's works and was later admitted into the communist party.

COAL INDUSTRY

Chinese Coal Mines Complete Production Plans

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

chinese coal mines completed their production and tunnelling plans for the first six months of this year ahead of schedule by carrying out the communist party's general line for building socialism.

the mines in east china's anhwei province fulfilled their coal, dressed coal output and tunnelling plans for the first half of this year five or six days ahead of time.

forty per cent of the work faces in the huainan mine hit the 10,000-ton monthly output. the mine had overfulfilled state plans for four successive years. the huaipei mine completed the six-month coal production and tunnelling plans 20 and 12 days ahead of time respectively. guided by the line of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, the mine has increased its coal output 20 per cent annually since 1969. the output of all shaft mines but one has topped the designed capacity.

the coal production and tunnelling plans for the first half of this year were also met ahead of time in the

ningsia hui autonomous region, northwest china. coal output increased 12.3 per cent as compared with the same 1972 period, and production costs dropped.

eighty per cent of the region's mines went into production during the great proletarian cultural revolution. coal output has been rising since 1969 at an annual rate of 11 per cent. output of virtually all work faces in the major mines last may was above ten thousand tons, a 16.6 per cent increase over the same 1972 period.

after overfulfilling the state plans three years running, the tzupo mine in east china's shantung province completed its half-year coal production and tunnelling plans 10 and 13 days ahead of time respectively.

having hit the 10,000-ton monthly output mark for 16 successive months, the "may 4" mining team of the hungshan mine set a new record last may by hewing 20,371 tons from a thin seam of 0.8 metres.

the shihchichieh coal mine in north china's shansi province and the tatung coal mine in northwest china's chinghai province also fulfilled their production plans for the first half of this year ahead of time.

SPORTS

More Peking Children Playing Sports

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

some 5,000 boys and girls in peking receive regular training in 18 junior spare-time sports schools in football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, tennis, gymnastics, swimming, diving, track and field, traditional boxing and fencing with various weapons, weightlifting, chess and ice sports. these schools are supplemented by more than 300 grass-roots training centres in the city proper and on its outskirts. the schools send coaches there regularly to give instruction.

the departments concerned attach great importance to the work in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health".

the trainees are recruited from primary and middle school pupils on the recommendation of the school authorities.

they go to the sports schools after class. there they are trained to become sports activists with socialist consciousness, disciplined and advanced in study.

one of the trainees, fourteen-year-old chang chieh, is a first-year grader in the peking no. 26 middle school. she finished the 400-metre dash in 57.8 seconds at a city-wide students' athletic meet last month, breaking the national girls' record of 58.1 seconds. a sports activist in primary school, she started attending the spare-time school run by the peking indoor stadium in the winter of 1971. she has since kept up hard training, trying to match up with outstanding sportsmen like the table tennis player chuang tse-tung and high jumper ni chih-chin in overcoming difficulties.

the sports departments at various levels provide the facilities and assist the trainees. this includes special meal allowance during periods of intensive training and medical supervision to prevent injuries.

back in their regular schools, the trainees have helped promote sports activities among the students.

around 80 per cent of the 2,000 students at the peking no. 172 middle school are now playing basketball. each of the 39 classes has a team. the school's boys' team won the city-wide inter-middle school tournament three years in a row.

the szuhai middle school of the hunghsing people's commune in tahsing county has a team of 60 in cycling, track and field, swimming and ball games, out of a total student body of 300. the team members are enthusiastic coaches for their fellow students.

there were 25,000 participants in middle school meets at the district and county level this year, as well as five city-wide tournaments in ball games and track and field events. fifteen boys and girls broke one national and nine municipal junior records at the city-wide students' athletic meet in june.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian National Youth Volleyball Team Leaves Chengchow for Peking

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 4, 1973)

the albanian national youth men's volleyball team with skender tupia as its leader and thanas toto as its deputy leader wound up its visit to this central china city and entrained for peking today.

the albanian team arrived here from changsha on july 1. the honan provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a reception the following evening in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms.

the visitors played a friendly match with the honan provincial team yesterday. a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and close unity between the peoples and players of china and albania prevailed at the stadium. the guest team showed good team work and fast speed in attack, drawing rounds of applause from the 5,000 spectators. they won 3:1.

among the spectators were liu hung-wen, vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, chang chih-pin, vice-chairman of the chengchow municipal revolutionary committee, and other local leaders.

the albanian comrades also took time out to visit places of interest in chengchow and were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in London

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 3, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere at the london coliseum theatre here this evening and received a warm welcome from a packed house of more than 2,600 people.

their royal highness prince and princess richard of gloucester were present at the premiere.

british prime minister edward heath attended the premiere.

also present were the baroness tweedsmuir, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, lord polwarth, minister of state for scotland at scotish office, michael heseltine, minister for aerospace and shipping at the department of trade and industry, and other senior government officials.

present also were reginald maudling, conservative government former home secretary, denis healey, spokesman on finance of the labor shadow cabinet, james callaghan, spokesman on foreign affairs of the labour shadow cabinet, and the prominent figures and friends from various circles.

r. birch, chairman of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) was present.

diplomatic corps here were also present.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, was present as well.

many chinese residents in britain were also present.

prior to the show, the national anthems of britain and china were played. then the chinese acrobats presented 14 items rich in national flavour to the accompaniment of melodious music. all items won wave upon wave of applause and cheers.

at the end of the shows, the words in english "long live the friendship between the chinese and british people" were screened in the curtain. an atmosphere of friendship prevailed in the theatre. the acrobats answered six curtain calls.

after the performance, the great britain-china committee and mr. victor hochhauser responsible for organizing the troupe's performances gave a reception for the chinese acrobatic troupe. prince and princess richard of gloucester, prime minister edward heath and other british government senior officials and prominent figures were present.

prime minister heath met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the troupe.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, was also present at the reception.

CHINA AND BURMA

Formal Opening Ceremony for China and Burma Friendly Table Tennis Matches Held

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jul. 3, 1973)

a formal opening ceremony for china and burma friendly table tennis matches was held here at aung san indoor stadium last evening. present at the ceremony were u gwan shein, director of burma's sports and physical education department; u po hto, president of the burmese table tennis association; and chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy.

inside the stadium hang a streamer inscribed in both chinese and burmese "long live the friendship between china and burma exclamation" when players of the two countries holding their national flags entered the arena they were accorded a warm applause by 3,000 spectators. prior to the matches, u po hto and chuang tse-tung had photographs taken together with the players. then the two parties exchanged pennants, bouquets and badges.

the players of china and burma had 4 sets of men's singles, 3 sets of women's singles and two exhibition games. the chinese players won by 6 to 1. a friendly atmosphere prevailed over the stadium.

earlier the chinese players visited shwedagon pagoda and rangoon zoo.

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Rangoon for Home

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jul. 3, 1973)

the chinese badminton team with chi yu-hua as leader and lu ming-jung as deputy leader left here for home yesterday after a two-week friendly visit to burma.

present at the airport to see the team off were u gwan shein, director general, u than win and u tun nyun, deputy directors, of the sports and physical education department of the union of burma, u khin maung thaung, president of the burma badminton federation, and burmese badminton players.

chin chang-ju, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy here, chuang tse-tung, leader of the visiting chinese table tennis delegation, and chen shou-hsin, chinese badminton coach working in burma, were also present at the airport.

the chinese team won all four friendly matches in burma: 4:2, 4:0, 5:1, and 5:1.

badminton is popular in burma. so many people turned out to watch the matches that the aung san gymnasium with over 3,000 seats was full every match. prolonged cheers burst out whenever the players of either side made a skillful stroke. an atmosphere of joy, excitement and friendship prevailed throughout every match.

the chinese badminton team went to nyaung oo, pagan township in upper burma, on june 27 where they attended a dinner given by captain tu myaing, chairman of the local security and administrative committee, in the evening. the team returned to rangoon on june 28. u gwan shein gave a dinner in honour of the team on june 30.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Samdech Sihanouk's Triumphant Tour of Africa and Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

the "people's daily" today in its editorial warmly greets samdech norodom sihanouk's successful visit to eleven african and european countries. entitled "the cambodian people have friends all over the world", the editorial reads as follows:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, accompanied by special envoy of the interior part of cambodia ieng sary, is scheduled to arrive in peking today after paying a friendly visit to eleven african and european countries. the chinese people rejoice exultantly at the full success of samdech sihanouk's friendly visit and warmly congratulate the government and people of cambodia on their tremendous achievements on the diplomatic front.

bringing with him the profound friendship of the seven million cambodian people, samdech sihanouk has undergone the hardship of travelling thousands of miles, visiting senegal, guinea, mali, the congo, zambia, morocco, mauritania, algeria, albania, yugoslavia and romania at the invitation of these countries. the recent visit is a great event in the annals of foreign relations of the kingdom of cambodia. samdech sihanouk's fruitful trip has made a

positive contribution to the development of the friendly relations between cambodia and these countries, the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between the cambodian people and the people of the world, and the support for the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of all countries.

in his eleven-state tour, samdech sihanouk was hospitably received and warmly welcomed from dakar on the atlantic to bucharest on the danube, and from the african hinterland to the adriatic coast. samdech sihanouk held friendly talks and exchanged views with government leaders of these countries on mutual relations and the present international situation, and had friendly contacts with the people of these countries. leaders of these countries have reaffirmed their resolute solidarity with the just struggle of the cambodian people and emphasized that the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legal government of cambodia. all this vividly shows that the international prestige of the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech sihanouk is rising day by day and that the cambodian people have friends all over the world.

samdech sihanouk's visit took place under the new situation brought about by the cambodian people's great victories in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and after his successful inspection tour of the liberated areas of cambodia. during his visit, samdech sihanouk sternly condemned the u.s. aggression, interference and wanton bombing in cambodia which cannot save the traitorous lon nol clique from its doom, and explained the 5-point just stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia on the settlement of the cambodia issue. samdech sihanouk's solemn and just stand in defending national independence and state sovereignty has won the support of the governments and people of all countries upholding justice.

at present, the heroic cambodian people under the leadership of the national united front and royal government of national union of cambodia have firmly grasped the initiative on the battlefield and have won one signal victory after another in their sustained and vigorous offensives against the traitorous lon nol clique. huddled in the isolated city of phnompenh, the traitorous lon nol clique is in dire straits. its days are numbered. we are convinced that with the support of the people the world over, the cambodian people are bound to win complete victory.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuba Volleyball Delegation Visits Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jul. 4, 1973)

the cuban men's and women's volleyball delegation led by silvio gutierrez wound up a friendly visit to this northeast china city and left here for peking by air today.

the cuban friends arrived here from peking on june 30. they were honoured at a dinner that evening given by the heilungkiang provincial branch of the chinese volleyball association. attending were wang yi-tun, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, pu keng-sheng, vice-chairman of the harbin municipal revolutionary committee, as well as chinese volleyball coaches and players.

the cuban men's and women's volleyball teams each won the three friendly matches they played here. scores follow:

cuban men's team: vs. tientsin team 15:10, 15:8, 15:9; vs. liaoning team 13:15, 15:8, 15:12, 15:4; vs. heilungkiang team 15:10, 15:13, 15:8.

cuban women's team: vs. tientsin team 9:15, 16:14, 15:12, 15:9; vs. liaoning team 15:9, 15:13, 15:10; vs. heilungkiang team 15:13, 16:14, 15:13.

the heilungkiang branch of the chinese volleyball assbciation arranged a ceremony to welcome the cuban friends prior their opening matches in harbin. wang yi-tun, pu keng-sheng and leading members of other provincial and municipal departments attended the ceremony and watched the matches.

an atmosphere of friendship prevailed over all the matches which were much appreciated by the spectators.

while in harbin, the cuban friends made a boating excursion on the sunghua river and visited an electrical motor factory and an art handicrafts workshop.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jul. 4, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation with hsu yin-sheng as its leader and lin hui-ching and li fu-jung as its deputy leaders arrived here by air this afternoon at the invitation of the hongkong table tennis association after a friendly visit to japan. it will play exhibition matches for the chinese compatriots in hongkong and macao.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by henry ying tung fok, honourary chairman, and chung wing kwong, chairman, of the hongkong table tennis association, chi feng, deputy director of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, as well as hongkong table tennis players and well-known personalities of hongkong sports circles.

the hongkong table tennis association gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the chinese table tennis delegation. on behalf of all members of the delegation, hsu yin-sheng expressed thanks to the hongkong table tennis association and cordial regards to the hongkong and macao compatriots.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Visiting Iranian Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by jaafar sharif-emami, president of the senate of iran, and the iranian parliamentary delegation led by him.

present at the banquet were vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, members of the n.p.c. standing committee wu hsin-yu, ma chun-ku, lo shu-chang and meng chi-mao, and leading members of departments concerned wu chung-chao, liu chi-ping, hsia nai, chou yi-liang, peng tse-fang, wang hsiao-yi, tsao ke-chiang, wang min, chang chieh, hsu huang, chou chueh, kao chien-chung, sun ya-ming and lu jo-yi.

present were jaafar sharif-emami and members of the delegation as well as officials of the iranian embassy in peking.

in his toast, ambassador abbas aram expressed the hope that the profound friendship between the iranian and chinese peoples would be as everlasting as the yangtze river and the elburz mountains.

kuo mo-jo expressed the conviction that with the concerted efforts of the two sides, the friendly relations of cooperation between china and iran would be further consolidated and developed.

the banquet was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

First Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1973)

li chao, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to jamaica, left here for kingston by air today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Automatic Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1973)

the japanese exhibition of automatic electronic instruments and equipment and medical apparatus closed here today.

since its opening on june 19, the exhibition has drawn more than 100,000 workers, technicians, students and office workers in the chinese capital. chinese technicians had discussions with their japanese counterparts at the exhibition.

during their stay in peking, the japanese friends took time out to visit factories, a rural people's commune, schools, a hospital, an art handicrafts exhibition and

an exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they also toured scenic spots and historical sites.

many visitors said that the exhibition which was jointly sponsored by the japan association for the promotion of international trade and the kansai chapter of the association, provided the chinese people with an opportunity to learn and helped enhance the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and japan.

the japanese exhibition group gave a reception here this evening for the chinese staff members in appreciation of their help and cooperation.

Japanese Kokan Men's Basketball Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 3, 1973)

the japanese kokan men's basketball delegation led by keishiro moro wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by li lien-ping, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial basketball association, and local basketball players.

the japanese delegation arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by air on july 1. the kokan men's basketball team played a friendly match with the kwangtung men's team yesterday evening. the friendship and excellent skill displayed by the chinese and japanese players drew many rounds of applause. the host team won the match 98:73.

chao cho-chih, a standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and chang hsu-chu, chairman of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission, saw the match and met with leader keishiro moro and secretary general kiyoshi ohtsuka of the japanese delegation, as well as chinese and japanese basketball players.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1973)

a chinese volleyball delegation left here by air today on a friendly visit to japan. leader of the delegation is hsia lang, and deputy leaders are wang chih-chiang, chueh yung-wu and sun chih-an.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned chang chih-huei, chu tse, li fu-teh and chien ta-yueh.

Ambassador Chen Chu Gives Cocktail Party for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation's Visit to Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 3, 1973)

chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, gave a cocktail party here this evening at the hotel new otani in honour of japanese friends in table tennis and other circles on the occasion of the chinese table tennis delegation's visit to japan.

attending the party were over 200 people including kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; rizo kawakami, hisao kido and atsushi goto, vice-presidents of the japan table tennis association; aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship; yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the komei party; ryokichi minobe, governor of tokyo; kiyohiko tsurumi, deputy vice-minister of foreign affairs; kenjiro chikaraishi, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry; masaji tabata, vice-president of the japan society for physical culture; as well as hideji kawasaki, teiji hagiwara, masao shimizu, hajime miyoshi and japanese table tennis coaches and players.

present were also han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

chen chu and rizo kawakami spoke at the party.

the guests and hosts enjoyed a friendly chat and the players of the two countries had a happy get-together.

Japan Gymnastic Association Representatives Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

representatives of the japan gymnastic association hiroshi nosaka and hiroshi iba wound up a friendly visit to china and left for home by air today. they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned including chu tse.

while in peking, hiroshi nosaka and hiroshi aiba and norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association conferred with representatives of the chinese gymnastics association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries on the relations between the two gymnastics associations and other matters of interest to both sides, and reached agreement of views.

the japanese guests gave a reciprocal dinner yesterday evening. attending were chao cheng-hung and sung chung, vice-president and secretary general of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned kung ke-fei, chu tse and chin su-cheng.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 4, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation with hsu yin-sheng as leader and lin hui-ching and li fu-jung as deputy leaders left here by air today at the conclusion of a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by rizo kawakami, vice-president of the japan table tennis association (j.t.t.a.); hisao kido and atsushi goto, j.t.t.a. vice-presidents, and their wives; hiroshi yaoita, j.t.t.a. director general; masao shimizu, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association; and japanese table tennis players.

a farewell meeting was held at the lounge of the airport by the japan table tennis association and the japan-china cultural exchange association for the chinese table tennis delegation.

counsellor li lien-ching of the chinese embassy and vice-chairmen wu pu-wen and huang wen-chin of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present on the occasion.

Japanese Hokkaido TU Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

han hsi-ya, leading member of a section of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of a trade union council delegation from hokkaido, japan. leader of the delegation is morihiko takaishi, secretary general norio furukawa and deputy secretary general mitsuyoshi kobayashi.

present at the dinner were wang ching-ju, lin li-yun, wang chi-yu, han ping-chih and cheng chu-sheng.

the japanese delegation arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

the maltese delegation made up of joseph forace, maltese ambassador to china, and daniel cremona, director of the central bank of malta and chairman of the malta electricity board wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home via kwangchow by air this morning.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned wang pen-tso, yang tsai-fan and ho pao-yi, as well as chinese ambassador to malta liu pu.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets New Zealand Charge d'Affaires

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here today with john garlin carter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the new zealand embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SALVADOR

Visit to El Salvador--A Land of Volcanoes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1973)

following is an article contributed by a chinese journalists group on its recent visit to el salvador.

ninety per cent of the territory of el salvador is situated in a belt of volcanoes. 21 volcanoes accenting the two mountain chains which run across the country from west to east divide the republic into three topographical areas. north of the mountains lie hilly areas and grasslands marked by a warm climate which is suitable for agriculture and livestock breeding. south of the mountains is a coastal strip along the pacific marked by a hot and sultry climate and a prosperous fishing industry. the high and hilly land in the central section endowed with a temperate weather is an ideal place for coffee cultivation.

most of the volcanoes have long ceased to be active, but izalco in the west, whose first volcanic explosion was registered in 1770, continued its eruptive activity even in early 1957. pacific seamen used to call it the "beacon of central america".

"industrious people"

.the salvadorian people are known for their tenacious fight against volcanic disasters. the capital of san salvador, lying in the "valley of hammocks" where about 300 earthquakes of various grades are felt every day, has been repeatedly ravaged in history. but after each devastation, the inhabitants rebuilt the city with surprising stamina. the boqueron volcano in its vicinity had its last eruption in 1917. the scorching lava and the concomitant avalanche ruined a large number of buildings in the city. we saw new

dwellings built on the ruins of the avalanche, partly with the rocks it brought in.

salvador is the smallest and yet most densely populated country in central america. its 3.8 million people live in a total area of 21,000 square kilometres, or an average of 177 people per square kilometre.

colonialist plunder and exploitation has impeded the economic development of the country. at the end of our visit in the national museum, the guide showed us a thatched cottage of several square metres in size. there is almost nothing in it except a few cooking utensils, benches and farm tools. the guide said that many salvadorian peasants still live in such cottages. another salvadorian friend said that the existence of thatched cottages in salvador's real life should be reflected in the museum so that people may notice them and transform them till they vanish from life. these words gave expression to the salvadorian people's strong desire to bring changes, progress and prosperity to their country.

diversify economy

as a result of the protracted colonial rule, salvador's economy has long been depending on coffee, cotton, and a few other crops. coffee accounts for more than 40 per cent of the country's total export value. in their persistent effort to get rid of the evil results of the colonial rule, the salvadorians have made primary achievements in diversifying their economy.

salvador began to take measures to develop her industry in the 1950's. since then, the country's national industry has grown apace, with some of its products gradually taking the place of imported goods.

the highway running eastward from san salvador to the ilopango international airport is lined with newly built factories.

we visited a towel factory and a metal plant in san salvador. both are national enterprises. the towel factory has 5,000 spindles and 160 wide-type weaving looms. its main products are handkerchiefs, towels, bath towels and bed-sheets and its annual output value totals 5 million u.s. dollars. apart from meeting the demand of the markets at home and in central america, the products (about one third) go to the united states, canada and many west european countries. the factory mostly uses salvadorian cotton as the raw material, but it also imports cotton yarn from the central american common market. the factory has 500 staff members and workers. salvadorians are in charge of every field of production such as designing, machine operations and technical administration. the metal plant has 600 staff members and workers. it mainly produces taps, navigational articles, irons, parts of house structures, etc.

the annual output value amounts to 6 million dollars. 20 per cent of the products go for domestic consumption, 50 per cent are exported to the central american common market and the remaining 30 per cent to the united states, canada and west europe.

good results have also been achieved in efforts to diversify agricultural production. the zapotitan valley near the capital was a swamp with an area of 4,500 hectares. it has become a farming area since 1969. a 77-kilometre-long drainage system has been built to turn the swamp into fertile land.

develop national culture

the salvadorian people have a long-standing history. the ancient civilization which their forefathers created belonged to the famous maya culture. we visited in cihuatan region the ruins of a pyramid built by the pipil people from the 9th to the tenth century. the brilliant structures were built with stones and bricks of clay and sand. to this day, the skeletons of the then magnificent structures still present an impressive look. the pipil people waged a protracted heroic struggle of resistance against spanish conquerors.

the salvadorian people cherish their national culture. accompanied by officials of the salvadorian foreign ministry, we saw a performance of folk songs and dances in the town of tejutla in the chalatenang department. the hosts told us that such performances were part of the programme of the cultural month observed in all departments of the country to develop national culture and promote cultural interflow between the various regions of the country.

when we arrived at the town, the central plaza there was already thronged with a hilarious audience. on a make-shift stage, teachers, students and folk musicians gave colourful performances. they now played music with a xylophone, a guitar and other instruments, and now danced to the accompaniment of a flute. bare-footed boys and girls in national costume performed folk dances. the enthusiastic audience greeted the varied items with constant warm applause.

el salvador pays much attention to education. the number of students attending primary and secondary schools has reached 690,000, which accounts for 68 per cent of all the children of school age and youth in el salvador. there are also many vocational schools.

we visited the technological institute of central america in the suburbs of the capital. founded three years ago, the institute offers a two or three-year course for high school graduates. it is open to salvadorian and other central american students. so far the institute has graduated 191 students.

as the first group of visitors from the people's republic of china, we received a warm welcome from our salvadorian friends during our brief friendly visit to el salvador from april 5 to 12. it is our deep conviction that the people of the two countries will have a better understanding of, and greater friendship with, each other by making direct contacts. as salvador's deputy foreign minister ricardo guillermo castaneda said aptly, "the doors" for our mutual contacts "have been opened".

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Feature Story: Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Visits Ancient and Beautiful San Marino

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

following is a feature story dispatched by our correspondent from san marino, which he visited recently with the shanghai acrobatic troupe:

passing through rimini, central italy, a high green mountain is sighted. the arched iron gate at the foot of the mountain carries a message of greeting: "welcome to this ancient and free land". here we are in the ancient and beautiful mountain republic of san marino.

it is late june, and the shanghai acrobatic troupe has come on a three-day tour of the republic. the troupe is the first batch of chinese cultural and art workers to visit the country. ours is a happy mission, we have come to convey the friendship and respect of the chinese people to the industrious, courageous and hospitable people of san marino.

our first appointment was with federico bigi, secretary of state for tourism, sports and entertainment, who warmly welcomed us "with profound friendship and fraternal feelings". on behalf of his ministry he presented the troupe with souvenirs, including a fine badge for each member. then followed a reception in honour of the acrobatic troupe, during which guests and hosts chatted happily and drank toasts to the development of friendship and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

at the gala performance on the evening of june 22, every seat in the hall was occupied and the gangways were packed. in spite of pouring rain, both consuls of the republic, francesco maria francini and primo bugli, cabinet members, and members of the great and grand council had turned up for the event. many people from nine

other residential centres had also come to the "drama" cinema to see the performance, which was marked by constant outbursts of enthusiastic applause, resounding peals of laughter and shouts of "bravo" exclamation

the performance over, government officials and some other spectators extended congratulations to wang chuan-pin, chinese consul-general to san marino, and yuan tung-lin, leader of the troupe. there was warm praise for the successful performance which embodied friendship and respect for the state and people of san marino. a foreign ministry official, who was present at an acrobatic show in shanghai last year complimented the troupe on their technique when presenting a number of new items. he said that he and his party while in china had been received with great respect by chinese leaders and many friendly greetings by chinese people. it was only fitting that the chinese acrobats should be accorded similar respect and friendship in san marino. he expressed the hope that the friendship between the two countries would be steadily strengthened.

prior to the arrival of the troupe, five san marino workers erected a spacious open-air stage in record time. there was rain on the day of the performance, and these workers rushed to enlarge the stage at the "drama" cinema. the chinese acrobats were deeply moved by this action and expressed their gratitude by putting on extra items. the head space above the stage was not high enough for the "ladder trick", so the acrobats extemporized a number of movements to ensure a smooth performance.

in addition to her heavy reception commitments, tamagnini pinetta, head of the propaganda section of the travel and tourism bureau of san marino, voluntarily took on the job of announcer in italian. she also helped the chinese announcer learn some local popular songs. tired, she caught a cold, and suffered from a sore throat. a physician accompanying the troupe treated her with traditional chinese medicine, and the effect was good. pinetta said she would never forget the days spent in the company of chinese friends.

beautiful san marino attracts three million sight-seeing visitors every year, and under the personal guidance of the leading members of the travel and tourism bureau of the country, we chinese guests also went sightseeing. we visited the stamp museum which contains many well-designed and colourful examples, all produced in san marino. the income from the stamp industry and from tourism amounts to two thirds of the country's national revenue. san marino also produces wine, woollen fabrics, leather, pottery, porcelain and stone. the country covers 60.57 square kilometers and has a population of twenty thousand. small though it is, san marino has a great tradition for safeguarding its national independence and dignity. the chinese

visitors visited three well-known ancient castles standing at the top of titano mountain. linked by walls, the castles have the appearance of three giants overlooking the whole of san marino.

viewing these old castles and fortresses, it is easy to visualize the hard struggles this small european country has gone through in defence of its dignity and independence during the last 1,500 years.

guided by hospitable hosts, the members of the acrobatic troupe visited government house, the head-quarters of the two consuls and the members of the cabinet. in the entrance hall swords, spears, shields, bows and arrows, and armours are on display. these are the weapons used by the san marino people to resist foreign invaders.

secretary general of the foreign ministry, antonietie bonelli, told this correspondent: "san marino follows a positive policy of neutrality and pays attention to participation in international affairs. we are very glad to have established diplomatic relation at consular level with china. the chinese people and government received our government delegation warmly, and in their formal addresses chinese leaders also announced respect for such a small country as ours. we hope to strengthen the friendship between san marino and china."

although the tour of the shanghai acrobatic troupe was of short duration, the warm hospitality and friendship expressed by the san marino government and people will live forever in the memory of all the members of the troupe. may the friendship between the peoples of san marino and china, like the magnificent and beautiful mount titano, last for ever.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Freighter "Chang Tu" Leaves Shanghai for Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 4, 1973)

in accordance with the joint shipping service agreement between the chinese government and the government of sri lanka, china's first freighter "chang tu" left shanghai for sri lanka on june 30.

the wharf was bedecked with red flags. the well-wishers beat drums and gongs, waved multi-coloured banners and held streamers inscribed with slogans hailing the occasion.

a ceremony was held on board the freighter. when ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications, feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, yuan chih-ping, deputy general manager of the china ocean shipping company, and sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife boarded the ship, they were warmly greeted by the crew members lining the deck.

the national anthems of sri lanka and china were played. in his speech, vice-minister ma yao-chi said that the opening of the sino-sri lanka joint shipping service will go down in history as a symbol of the friendship between the two peoples and will play an important role in developing sino-sri lanka trade, strengthening the friendly relations and shipping cooperation between the two countries and breaking the imperialist monopoly over international shipping.

in reply, sri lanka ambassador r.l.a.i. karannagoda spoke warmly of the friendship between the people of sri lanka and china and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries. he expressed the belief that the friendship and the friendly relations of cooperation would grow constantly.

on behalf of the crew, the captain of the freighter "chang tu" said that they would do their best to make the sino-sri lanka joint shipping service a bridge of friendship.

after the ceremony, they visited the ship and attended a reception given by vice-minister ma yao-chi.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Ho Ying, Li Ke Meet Sudanese Economic and Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke met and had a friendly talk here this evening with all members of the sudanese economic and trade delegation led by ibrahim moneim mansour, minister of finance and national economy of the sudan.

the members of the delegation present at the meeting were ahmed abdul halim, gaafar hassan, yousif mohamed abdulla, el sheikh abdul gadir ali and mubarak imam.

sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin was present.

also present were cheng chung, wang pu-ching, chu chuan-hsien, hsueh na, hu wei-hsin, chang hsing-chiao, li liu-ken and li hui.

China-Sudan Trade Protocol for 1973 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

a trade protocol for 1973 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of the sudan was signed here this afternoon.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and ibrahim moneim mansour, sudanese minister of finance and national economy, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Graphic Arts To Be on Display in Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

a chinese graphic art exhibition is scheduled to open between july 6 and october 7 in fribourg, switzerland. it will help promote mutual understanding and friendship and cultural exchanges between the people of china and switzerland.

on display will be 140 works, most of them modern chinese graphic arts. there are 21 wood-block new year paintings and 16 wood-block printings.

wood-block new year paintings are traditional folk art portraying happy children, the working people, good harvests, and ancient stories. they are distinguished for the skilful use of red, yellow, green and purple colours, for sharp contrasts and well-balanced designs. people like to put them up on walls to add a festive mood to their homes during the chinese spring festival.

wood-block printing, a traditional chinese art, dates back a thousand years. it reproduces exquisite paintings with most accurate and truthful results. it is done in four stages. first, trace different parts of the original in different colours on separate pieces of paper for different wood blocks to be carved. the number of blocks corresponds to the number of colours in the original. second, paste the traced copies reversely on the blocks and carve them with knives. the carver must have a good study of the original to convey the mood and brushwork of the original truly. third, brush colours on the carved blocks and print them one by one on a single piece of paper to produce the complete picture. fourth, mount the finished picture in the traditional way.

modern chinese graphic art was advocated in the 1930s by lu hsun, a great man of letters and a great revolutionary. it has developed and played a militant role in the chinese people's revolutionary struggles. the exhibition shows works by both professional artists and amateurs of workers, peasants or soldiers. they feature the life and work of the chinese people, their efforts in revolution and production, and the nationwide unity of all nationalities. the artists followed chairman mao's instructions in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and spent long periods among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

"light form date orchard", a coloured woodcut of modern chinese graphic art by the well-known artist ku yuan, shows how chairman mao worked through nights in his cave-dwelling at yenan, guiding the chinese revolution and writing many important works.

another woodcut in colour, "minority tractor-drivers", shows li and miao national minorities living on hainan island making fast progress. before liberation, farming was most primitive there. the woodcut is done by an amateur, teng tzu-ching, who is a master of vigorous lines and glowing colours.

"patrolling", a coloured woodcut by tseng chao-hsin, an army artist, presents chinese militiawomen active along the south china coast. the militiawomen take part in productive work and guard the motherland's frontier.

"great river flows far" depicts a new modern oil refinery on the yangtze river sending oil to various parts of the country. the artist, huang pi-mo, takes full advantage of wood-block printing to produce variations in light, colour and shade, conveying a scene of the rapid advance of china's socialist construction.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets US Congressional Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met with all members of the united states congressional group with warren g. magnuson as its leader and thomas e. morgan as its deputy leader, as well as their wives and staff members.

alfred l. jenkins, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in peking, and his wife were present at the meeting.

present on the occasion were chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of other departments concerned kang tai-sha and cheng chi-hung.

US Independence Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

david bruce, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the independence day of the united states of america.

attending the reception were chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences; and leading members of other departments concerned chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, ko po-nien, chou chiu-yeh, li chuan, li en-chiu, wang hsiao-yi, lin ping and chu chuan-hsien.

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Back from Visits to USA and Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

the chinese journalists' delegation with chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, as its leader, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and li po-ti, deputy editor-in-chief of the magazine "china reconstructs", as its deputy leaders, returned here by air tonight after a tour of the united states of america and canada.

it was met at the airport by han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chang chi-chih, first deputy director, and teng kang and miao hai-ling, deputy directors, of the hsinhua news agency; chen chun, a leading member of the "people's daily"; tai cheng-yuan, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; peng hua, director of the information department, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, of the foreign ministry; and li en-chiu, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

w.g. saywell, first secretary of the canadian embassy in peking, and nicholas platt, official of the u.s. liaison office in china, and mrs. platt were present.

US Basketball Teams Leave Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 4, 1973)

the united states collegiate all stars men's basketball team and the john f. kennedy college (nebraska) patriettes women's basketball team led by dr. david r. derge jr. wound up a friendly visit to shanghai and left for kwangchow by air this afternoon.

the american guests arrived here from hangchow on june 29. the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation gave a dinner for them the following evening. attending were chang chen-ya, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned, as well as local basketball coaches and players.

the guest teams had friendly matches with the shanghai men's and women's basketball teams on july 1. the u.s.

men's team defeated the shanghai team 97:61 while the shanghai women's team won from the guest team 63:54.

chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, watched the matches and attended the welcome ceremony prior to the matches. they had a friendly conversation with dr. and mrs. derge and other american guests.

on the evening of july 2, the u.s. men's team defeated the shantung team 98:61 and the liaoning women's team defeated the guest team 60:43. wang hsiu-chen and chin tsu-min, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, watched the matches.

during their stay in shanghai, the american guests took time out to visit the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, former residence of the late writer lu hsun, futan university, a rural people's commune, a primary school, a children's palace and a spare-time sports school for juniors. they also called at a steel worker's family and watched a surgical operation performed under acupuncture anaesthesia at the city's anti-tuberculosis hospital. they were warmly received wherever they went.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Li Hsien-nien, Yu Chiu-li, Ku Ming, Chen Shu-fu Meet Yugoslav Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister yu chiu-li and vice-minister ku ming of the state planning commission, and vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu this morning met and had friendly conversations with dr. borisav jovic, member of the yugoslav federal executive council and director general of the federal social planning institute, and the yugoslav economic mission he is leading.

milorad bozinovic, charge d'affaires ad interim of the yugoslav embassy in peking, was present at the meeting.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang ming-hsiu, chen hsien and wang pin.

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MODERN REVOLUTIONARY PEKING OPERA

To Win by Surprise

by

Wang Wei (王为)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 5, 1973)

In "Fighting on the Plains," a modern revolutionary Peking opera, Chao Yung-kang leads a platoon down the mountains in a starry night to stab into the enemy's rear for the purpose of tying down the Japanese bandit Kameda and preventing the enemy from sending reinforcements into the mountains; whereas, the Japanese bandit Kameda plays all tricks, in a vain attempt to free his troops from harassment by our guerrillas and to send Japanese reinforcements into the mountains. This violent struggle forms the main line of this opera.

Chao Yung-kang and his comrades-in-arms conduct guerrilla warfare in the enemy's rear under very trying conditions: It is a vast plain, and there are no high mountains, nor lakes and rivers for use as vantage ground. The enemy troops are far superior in number than ours, and it is inadvisable to come into frontal contact with the enemy for contest of strength. Kameda, the rival, is sly and treacherous, wicked and ruthless. In these circumstances, "surprise tactics" have to be adopted to firmly tie down Kameda. Without "suprirse tactics," it will be impossible to preserve ourselves effectively; without "surprise tactics," it will be impossible to deal telling blows at the enemy.

Chao Yung-keng leads the guerrilla unit to stab unexpectedly into the enemy's rear lined with rows of pillboxes. Moving stealthily he succeeds in shooting dead the enemy sentinels, cutting the enemy's telephone lines, destroying the highway and derailing the enemy's army train overnight. Kameda is stunned. The guerrilla fighters are really like divine troops descending from the heaven. This is one of the "surprises."

When Kameda leads the Japanese bandit troops to lay siege to Chang-chuang village, Chao Yung-kang and his comrades-in-arms, taking advantage of the opportunity that the enemy's interior is empty, disguise themselves as carters, unhurriedly break into the enemy's strategical place--the central gun turret--in broad daylight, and tactfully deceive the enemy. With the enemy situation suddenly changed, Chao Yung-kang decides right away "to wipe out the enemy troops at close quarters," and demolishes enemy's central gun turret at once. This is another "surprise."

In the hsien city--the enemy's heartland which is heavily guarded and is crowded with enemy secret agents, Chao Yung-kang, with a folding fan in his hand and wearing a gown, conducts raids and moves freely in all directions. He sets fire on the enemy's granary, obtains a map showing the terrains of the train station, executes Sun Shou-ts'ai, ringleader of the enemy secret agents, gets a "special safe-conduct" issued by the enemy secret service contingent, and then leaves a "thank you" note to Kameda and unhurriedly departs with his comrades-in-arms. This is yet another "surprise."

.....

This series of swift and unpredictable actions of Chao Yung-kang and his comrades-in-arms are "surprising" but are not strange, "breath-taking" but not hazardous. The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "The stage of action for a military strategist is built upon objective material conditions, but on that stage he can direct the performance of many a drama, full of sound and color, power and grandeur." Because Chao Yung-kang not only "knows himself" but also "knows the enemy" and correctly handles the relations between respect for objective conditions and giving play to subjective activity, he can, during the fight in the enemy's heartland, advance and retreat as he wishes and go anywhere he likes. Let us watch the act, entitled, "Demolishing the Ammunition." The train station is heavily guarded and Kameda is sly and treacherous--these are the unfavorable conditions for Chao Yung-kang and his men to go into the train station to demolish the ammunition. But, Chao Yung-kang and his comrades-in-arms have a map showing the terrains of the train station, are in possession of a "special safe-conduct," and have seen through the relationship between Kameda and Inugai. A still more favorable condition is that Chao Yung-kang and the others have the dauntless spirit of not hesitating to shed their blood to the last drop to save the nation from the danger of national subjugation. All these are favorable conditions for overcoming difficulties and defeating the enemy. Chao Yung-kang and his comrades-in-arms precisely are using their strong points to attack the enemy at his weak points. Showing their amazing courage and wisdom, they direct with outstanding success this drama involving their match of wits with Kameda and demolition of ammunition.

Chao Yung-kang is a basic-level commander of our 8th Route Army. He is neither a superman with "prophetic vision," nor a marvellous man "who can foretell the future." Where do all this kind of Chao Yung-kang's amazingly clever strategy and subtle schemes come from?

The proletarian heroes are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Chao Yung-kang cherishes boundless warm love for the great leader Chairman Mao and firmly believes in Mao Tse-tung's thought. He arms himself with brilliant ideas found in Chairman Mao's "On Protracted War." No matter how complex the conditions and how formidable the struggles are, he constantly demonstrates his high fighting spirit and is sure of victory. In line with the strategy and tactics charted by Chairman Mao for guerrilla warfare, he adopts an offensive attitude and the method of surprise attack to cope with the enemy. When enemy troops are in superior numbers, he plays hide-and-seek with them. When the enemy troops are few in number, he attacks them. When the enemy troops take their station, he harasses them. This makes Kameda restless and unable to move an inch. There are one thousand and one reasons, but they can be boiled down to one sentence: Chao Yung-kang is able to "sail amidst the clouds and fog without losing his bearings" because "Chairman Mao is watching the battlefields where the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression is underway."

"The masses are the real heroes." They are the makers of history and constitute the indestructible "bastion of iron." So long as we have faith in the masses and rely on them, we can perform any miracle in the world. Chao Yung-kang relies solely on the revolutionary masses, such as Uncle Kao, Auntie Chang and Hsiao Ying, with whom he has blood-and-flesh relations and fights through thick and thin. Look, in his struggle for "tying down Kameda," has Chao Yung-kang ever alienated himself from the support of the revolutionary masses in anything he does?! To support the guerrilla unit, the revolutionary masses save on food and clothing, bravely give support to the front and do not hesitate to shed their blood on the plains. "The soldiers and the people are the foundation of victory." It is precisely because of the vigorous support of the masses that this small guerrilla unit under Chao Yung-kang is able to play an active part on the plains as "a fish in the sea." "When you look for him, he leaves not a trace on the vast plains; when he attacks you, he comes like the divine troops from the heaven and you can hardly guard against him."

Precisely because he trusts the masses and the Party wherever he may be, relies on the masses and the Party whatever he may do, and aptly investigates and studies the actual conditions, Chao Yung-kang has inexhaustible wits that enable him to cut his way through the waves and create the magnificent scene of "subduing and tying down Kameda by surprises."

* * *

Peking Press Carries Script of New Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

the text of the july 1973 script of "fighting on the plains", a modern revolutionary peking opera, was carried in the latest issue of the "red flag" journal and in the "people's daily" and other peking newspapers on july 4.

"fighting on the plains" is another modern revolutionary peking opera written and performed collectively by the china peking opera troupe.

the opera describes how a guerrilla unit supported by the masses on north china plains carries out guerrilla warfare which disheartens the japanese aggressors.

chao yung-kang, a platoon leader of the eighth route army, leads a guerrilla unit into the enemy's rear, deterring the enemy from sending reinforcements into the mountain and thus helping the main army units there resist the enemy's mopping-up operation. the japanese battalion commander tries to free his troops from guerrilla harassment and wipe out the guerrillas. the play centres on the struggle between the guerrillas to check the enemy advance and the attempt of the japanese aggressors to extricate themselves.

the "red flag" journal also carries an article -- "people are an impregnable bastion of iron" -- written by hsin wen-tung. it praises the opera as "a magnificent song of triumph of people's war", and the new script as another victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. the article points out that the great significance of the central theme of the opera is this: "the people's war portrayed on the stage, like people's wars in history and at present, explodes the myth of the imperialist claim to be invincible. it shows the spirit of the people as masters of the history who depend not on any saviour but on themsevles for liberation." the article says: "the opera develops this theme through the portrayal of the platoon leader of the people's army an artistic example of the soldiers coming from the workers and peasants." the article acclaims the opera as adhering to chairman mao's principle "make the past serve the present" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new". it is a new artistic creation, presenting the ideological content of a specific historical period."

the "people's daily" today carries three articles commenting favourably on the character of the hero of "fighting on the plains". one describes the character as

"a brilliant example of our army's basic unit commanders in the guerrilla war during the war of resistance against japanese aggression" and "representing millions of guerrilla heroes in the great anti-japanese war". the "kwangming daily" also devotes a full page to articles reviewing the opera.

WOMEN'S CONGRESS

Tientsin Holds 6th Women's Congress, Elects 6th Committee of Its Women's Federation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 3, 1973)

(NCNA Tientsin, July 2, 1973) Tientsin municipality held its 6th Women's Congress during the period from June 27 through July 1. This congress conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's directives on criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work on women's work, summed up the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines in the women's movement in Tientsin municipality, defined the future fighting tasks and formed through election the 6th Committee of the Tientsin Municipal Women's Federation. The congress adopted a resolution calling on women's organizations at all levels in the municipality to unite the women of all strata under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to make still greater contributions toward realizing the Party's various fighting tasks and speeding up the cause of socialist revolution and construction in our country.

This congress fully reflected the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of women in Tientsin municipality who, after being steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, were full of vigor and vitality and fought in unity. This congress was attended by 1,204 delegates. It was larger in scale and had a larger representation of working women from the industrial and agricultural fields than at any previous congress. Many of the delegates were activists who had emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement. Among them were model laborers, advanced producers, full-time women cadres, cultural, educational and health workers, engineers and technicians, women fighters of the People's Liberation Army, educated young women who had settled down in mountain and rural areas, and women delegates from among patriots, people of minority nationalities, returned overseas Chinese and "the sons and daughters who could be educated successfully."

Comrade Hsieh Hsüeh-kung (解学恭), First Secretary of the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee, gave an address to the congress. Wu Tai (吴岱), Second Secretary, and Liu Cheng (刘政), Wang Man-t'ien (王曼恬), Hsü Ch'eng (许诚) and Fei Kuo-chu (费国柱), secretaries, of the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee, attended the congress. On behalf of the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee, Comrade Wang Man-t'ien made a report, entitled, "Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line, Bring into Full Play the Great Ability of Women," to the congress, calling upon the broad masses of women throughout the municipality to bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and, in the course of the deeply-developing movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, to read and study seriously, to grasp firmly the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to criticize their criminal acts in vainly attempting to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism and to go on raising their awareness of the class struggle and struggle in line and

their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The report stressed that the Party organizations at all levels must strengthen their leadership over women work, show concern for and solve properly the problems keenly felt by women. Effort must be made to oppose the mentality of the exploiting classes in attaching greater importance to men than women, putting men above women and discriminating against women. Women's organizations at all levels must consciously accept the Party's leadership, unite and lead the broad masses of women to play the role of "half of the force" in the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

In the course of discussion, the delegates talked freely about the excellent situation of the women's movement in Tientsin municipality. They pointed out: During the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the broad masses of women in Tientsin municipality, including the housewives who seldom took part in political activities in the past, got together with the people all over the municipality, took an active part in the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines and penetratingly criticized the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Through this struggle, the broad masses of women given a profound course of education in ideology and political line. A tremendous change took place in their spiritual outlook, and a large group of women activists and outstanding women cadres emerged. In the past few years, in the whole municipality, more than 6,500 outstanding women had joined the Chinese Communist Party, 100,000 young women had been admitted into the Communist Youth League, and more than 1,700 new women cadres had been promoted to leading posts at the neighborhood committee, people's commune and higher levels. More than 100,000 educated young women also had gone to work in the mountain and rural areas and made contributions toward building a socialist new countryside.

Keeping in mind how they had matured under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the delegates reviewed what Chairman Mao had taught time and again: "Times have changed, and today men and women are equal. Whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." They were greatly excited and deeply inspired. They said: Throughout the historical period of socialism, there would be a violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines in women work. Only by firmly adhering to the Party's basic line, energetically grasping the class struggle and the struggle in line, criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism, fighting against the mentality of the exploiting classes to look down upon the women, and persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, will the women's organizations be able to develop the women's movement soundly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They stated that they would never fail to live up to the sincere expectations of the great leader Chairman Mao, and that they would embrace ambition and determination, study diligently and strive to make new contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

After a warm discussion, the congress adopted a resolution, requesting the women's organizations at all levels in Tientsin municipality to take criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, mobilize the broad masses of women to study conscientiously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, penetratingly criticize the revisionist line

of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and raise further their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The resolution says that under the leadership of the Party, it is essential to conduct deep-going socialist education among the masses of the women of all strata, inspire their political fervor and enthusiasm for labor, encourage them to vigorously implement the directive of "grasping revolution, promote production and other work, and promote preparedness against war," to build the country and keep houses with diligence and frugality, to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is essential to vigorously train and supply women cadres, so as to enable the broad masses of women to play more properly an active role in the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. To show concern for and solve properly the problems keenly felt by women it is essential to realize the policy of equal pay for equal work done by men and women in the course of production. Women should be taught to adopt the proletarian viewpoint toward love affairs, marriage, family and the education of children and to resist the bourgeois ideology. Late marriage and family planning should be promoted, sharing of house work between men and women should be encouraged, and work to protect the health of mothers and children should be strengthened, so that the broad masses of women may take a greater part in political activities, in production, and other work and in study. The women's organizations at all levels must under the leadership of the Party continue to carry out properly ideological and political work among the educated youths sent to rural areas and show particular concern for and take special care of the education and growth of the educated young women who have gone to the mountain and rural areas. They must persevere in educating the broad masses of women in communist internationalism, show concern for the revolutionary struggles undertaking by the people and women of all countries in the world, and vigorously make contributions toward the cause of emancipation of the whole mankind.

In line with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, through consultation and discussion, the congress elected the 6th Committee of the Tientsin Municipal Women's Federation. This committee comprises 115 members. Most of them are working women engaged in industry and agriculture. Elected by the first plenary session of the committee and approved by the CCP Tientsin Municipal Committee, the standing committee of the Tientsin Municipal Women's Federation comprises 25 members headed by Ts'ai Shu-mei (蔡 叔梅) and with Shao Ch'ing-hua (邵 清华), Pa Mu-lan (巴 木兰), Han Yen (韩延), Kao Ch'ing-ch'in (高清琴) and Yang Kuei-yün (杨 桂云) as vice chairmen.

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PARTY BUILDING

The Party Committee of a Certain Unit of the PLA Units in Shenyang Adopts Diverse Means To Raise the Ideological Level and Working Ability of Party Branch Secretaries

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 2, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, July 1, 1973) The Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA units in Shenyang adopted diverse means to strengthen the training and education of company Party branch secretaries, and help them raise their ideological level and actual working ability so as to insure that the company Party branches could play a more proper role as the fighting citadel.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that "a company is sounder if its Party representatives are better," the Party committee of this unit looked upon the grasping of training and education of Party branch secretaries as an important link in strengthening company Party branch building. They regularly analyzed the conditions of the Party branch secretaries, and while energetically giving publicity to the models backed by good work performance, they also promptly organized special personnel to provide concrete assistance to Party branch secretaries lacking in work experience. They also regularly conducted study classes and called experience exchange meetings to help the Party branch secretaries to raise their ideological level and working ability as quickly as possible.

In the course of strengthening the training and education of Party branch secretaries, the Party branch of the unit paid special attention to guiding them to read and study assiduously works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings in an effort to raise their ideological and theoretical level. In coordination with the actual work of the unit, the Party committee periodically arranged reading and study assignments for them and examined how their study plans were implemented. By means of making tutoring reports and holding reading classes, it also helped them to overcome difficulties in reading and study.

Over a period of time, some Party branch secretaries failed to exercise a firm grip on reading and study. After this was discovered, the Party committee at once gathered together the Party branch secretaries of the various company units and organized them to study over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." It also invited Party branch secretary Li Hung-ch'en of the radar station to relate his experience in hard study, and conducted a forum on the importance of making Party branch secretaries set the pace in reading and study. Everybody was thus urged to quickly raise his consciousness in reading and study.

At present, Party branch secretaries of various company units in this unit are all able to consciously stand firm on studying diligently Chairman Mao's writings and many comrades have also read through the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," and other works by Marx and Lenin.

For the sake of raising the working ability of the Party branch secretaries, the Party committee of the unit has also regularly organized the leading members of the Party committee in a planned manner to go amidst the lower levels, and in relation with their own personal experience, to acquaint the Party branch secretaries with the glorious traditions of our Party and our Army, and their experience in the proper performance of Party branch work.

Because Ching Tien-chün, the secretary of the Party branch of the 3rd company, was not good at making use of the principle of democratic centralism to handle problems, Sung Yü-heng, director of the political department and a standing committee member of the Party committee who was staying with the unit studied together with him Chairman Mao's essays on democratic centralism, and on the strength of his own understanding as a Party branch secretary in the years of revolutionary wars, he passed on his experience and taught Ching the method.

With the help of Sung Yü-heng, Ching Tien-chün actively overcame his weaknesses, paid attention to discussing things with other committee members and by setting the pace in implementing the Party system of democratic centralism, made the Party branch play a more proper role in collective leadership.

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The Party Committee of a Certain Regiment of the Foochow Units Helps the Young Party Committee Members To Mature at the Fastest Possible Rate

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 2, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Foochow, July 1, 1973) The Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Foochow units has energetically helped the young Party committee members to mature at the fastest possible rate and led them to actively bring into play their leadership role so as to further strengthen the fighting power of the Party.

In line with the five criteria advanced by Chairman Mao for the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, this regiment had in recent years brought a number of young cadres into the leading body of the Party committee so as to inject new bloods into the Party committee. The majority of these young cadres were active and full of enthusiasm; they dared to think and act. But there were also some who were aware of their short revolutionary career and lack of experience. They felt that they must rely on the secretary and deputy secretaries and old cadres to make decision on problems, and were not bold enough in expressing their own views when problems were discussed in the Party committee.

In light of this and in coordination with the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the Party committee organized on a number of occasions the young cadres to study seriously Chairman Mao's writings such as "On Strengthening the Party Committee System" and "Methods of Work of Party Committees," helped them understand correctly their responsibility in the Party committee and actively guided them to contribute properly their wisdom to the leadership work of the Party committee. At the same time, the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee also went on their own accord to chat with them and they modestly and earnestly listened to their views.

The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee of the regiment also regularly went amidst the basic levels to chat with the Party committee members working in battalions and companies, and prompt them to start with analyzing conditions at the basic level and look for experience and weaknesses in work led by the Party committee.

Each time the Party committee arranged or summed up work or studied important questions, it told them beforehand the spirit of the relevant directive from the upper level and its main theme, so that they might fully discuss it and bring the conditions of the basic level and their suggestions to the Party committee meeting. Because of this the Party committee had a reliable mass foundation when discussing problems and making decisions.

In January this year, the Party committee discussed the deployment of military training, construction, production and other work in the first quarter. Before the meeting, Liu Shao-cheng, the political instructor of the 2nd battalion and a member of the regimental Party committee, went deep into three company

units and called separately investigation meetings of Party and regimental hardcores and company cadres. At the Party committee meeting, proceeding from the actual conditions investigated, he put forward a suggestion for conducting a course of education on the basic line of the Party in the historical period of socialism around the focal work of the whole regiment. The committee members present unanimously agreed with his view, and decided to take education of line as the key link for leading forward the other types of work. Very good results were obtained.

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Firmly Adhere to the Basic Line of the Party, Bring into Play the Role of the Party Branch As a Fighting Citadel

by

the CCP Branch Committee of No. 7 Middle School,
Yingk'ou Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 2, 1973)

No. 7 Middle School of Yingk'ou municipality in Liaoning Province is a new middle school built in 1968. In July, 1969 a Party branch was set up and there were in all 21 Party members in the whole school.

In the past few years, the Party branch of the No. 7 Middle School, by adhering to the basic line of the Party, carrying out in-depth education in ideology and political line and actively grasping criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, has constantly raised the ability of the leading body to distinguish between true and false Marxism, strengthened the level of consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, brought into full play the role of the Party branch as a fighting citadel and the exemplary vanguard role of the Party members and strengthened Party leadership over the revolution in education at the school.

1. Grasp Firmly the Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of the Style of Work, Strengthen the Build-Up of the Leading Body

In the course of Party building, there used to be some incorrect understanding in the Party branch of the No. 7 Middle School, which held that the leading body would as a matter of course implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Because of this, Party building was affected. For the sake of rectifying such erroneous ideas, the Party branch has persevered in studying the basic line of the Party to strengthen Party building.

(1) Read seriously and make thoroughgoing criticism of revisionism.

Rallying closely around the struggle between the two lines, the Party branch of No. 7 Middle School has grasped the essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, made thoroughoing revolutionary mass criticism and distinguished between right and wrong on vital questions. Through criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, by integrating reading with criticism of revisionism, they have strengthened their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

In the past few years, members of the Party branch methodically studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao such as the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and studied over and over again Chairman Mao's series of directives on criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as well as Chairman Mao's essays on revolution in education.

Meanwhile, by criticizing such reactionary revisionist fallacies as the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," "idealist transcendentalism" and "intellectual culture first," they have further seen through the reactionary essence of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in attempting to change the basic line and policies of the Party, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, and deepened their comprehension of the basic line of the Party.

Through criticizing of the revisionist line, the members of the Party committee have come to understand profoundly that the educational front is the battleground on which the two classes are locked in violent struggle and that the Party branch of the school must stand firm on the basic line of the Party and use the revolutionary spirit to foster the revolutionary descendents.

(2) Study the basic line of the Party in various movements.

Since the establishment of the Party branch of the No. 7 Middle School, they have in relation to the struggle between the two lines in the Party and in conjunction with the question of orientation and line in running schools, listened conscientiously to the views of the people, developed criticism and self-criticism, summed up the positive and negative aspects of lessons learned from experience and deepened their comprehension of the basic line of the Party.

Under the situation of the in-depth development of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the Party branch has, through practicing open-door rectification, summed up the problems existing in the previous stage of criticism of revisionism and the lessons learned from the relapses and coolness that could have appeared in the revolution in education due to inadequate ideological preparation--for example, as a result of our merely grasping teaching and loosening our grip on class struggle, the tempo of educational reform has slowed down.

The Party branch summed up this stage of work, studied again the basic line of the Party with emphasis on appreciating the characteristics of the protracted and complex nature and the fluctuation of class struggle in socialist society, and learned lessons from the flux and reflux of knowledge and tension and relaxation in action in the undulating class struggle.

They understood that: In order to run a socialist school for the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, it is necessary to adhere to the basic line of the Party, to see not only the open armed attack of the class enemies but also the influence of bourgeois ideas and old force of habit, and to distinguish the two types of contradictions. On the basis of raising understanding, the Party branch persevered in grasping the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, conducting for the students education in line, class education and education in revolutionary ideals, making deep-going mass criticism and repudiation in the sphere of education, and guiding the broad masses of students to take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. The 357 graduates of the class of 1972 all bowed to the assignments of the organization and went en masse to the countryside.

(3) Firmly adhere to the three basic principles advanced by Chairman Mao, strengthen Party unity.

For the sake of strengthening unity among the members of the Party branch, an active ideological struggle must first be firmly carried out so that "minor problems could be packed away and major problems could be brought out in the open." The noble quality of proletarian selflessness and being open and aboveboard is thus made manifest.

On one occasion Comrade Li Hsiu-chih, the secretary of the Party branch, discussed with another committee member of the Party branch the organization of students to go to factories for lessons. The other comrade was worried that there would be no way to guarantee the quality of cultural lesson and he disagreed with this method. Comrade Li Hsiu-chih thought that only through association with realities could cultural lessons be properly conducted, otherwise the students would be learning by rote and what they learned would be useless. She brought this problem to the branch committee for study, and after due discussion, a unity of views was reached. After the meeting, she went again to chat with that comrade, and the latter agreed to lead the teachers and students to a factory for lessons. The results proved to be very good, and the comrade in question also improved his cognition through practice.

The Party branch firmly adheres to collective leadership and when differences are encountered, it does not seek unity for appearance's sake, but advocates "everybody having a say," so that thinking could be unified after full exchange of views. On one occasion, in the course of appraising and selecting fine teachers, there was disagreement in the leading body, and a violent debate ensued. As it was very difficult to reach unity of views right away, the meeting was temporary adjoined for reaching a better understanding through individual consultations. After views were brought closer to unity, the meeting was reconvened. That not only solved the problem, but also strengthened unity.

In order to be successful in promoting unity among the Party branch, it is an important factor for the secretary to be a model of unity. Comrade Li Hsiu-chih is an old worker of the Yingk'ou Textile Mill. On one occasion educational reform was brought up for discussion. Due to the divergence of views toward work, one of the school cadre told Li Hsiu-chih, "You may be good in other fields, but you still do not know anything about teaching." When she heard this, she felt that this comrade was not judging her alone, but was also casting doubt on whether workers could carry out teaching work properly. Proceeding from the cause of the Party, Li Hsiu-chih held with wholehearted eagerness a heart-to-heart talk with this comrade, and by actively supporting him in work, enabled him to improve his awareness through practice and score achievements in work. Later, this comrade was also taken into the leading body.

2. Deeply Carry Out Education in the Basic Line of the Party, Bring the Exemplary Role of Party Members into Play

In Party building, the Party branch of No. 7 Middle School, by conducting deep-going education in the basic line of the Party for the Party members,

has enabled them to weather the storm and face the world in the struggle between the two lines and raised unremittingly their awareness of the class struggle, the struggle in line and the continuation of the revolution.

In conjunction with the realities of class struggle, the Party branch organized the Party members to study the essays of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle in socialist society and thoroughly criticized and repudiated the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." In the struggle between the two classes for the young people, it assigned Party members to take up leadership work in each academic year, and by making in-depth investigation and study in the practice of class struggle, they profoundly understood the basic line of the Party and strengthened their concept of class struggle.

It is also necessary to look upon and grasp the transformation of the world outlook of the Party members as an important task in the building of Party ideology. In the past few years, the Party branch repeatedly organized the Party members to study the brilliant writing "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and to criticize such fallacies as "cultivation behind closed doors" and "revolution detonating in the depth of the soul" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so that the Party members could diligently study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in the three great revolutionary movements, listen regularly to the views of the people, and by going into factories and rural areas to keep in touch with the workers and peasants, transform their world outlook.

The Party branch also perseveres in conducting education in the mass line for Party members, demanding them to forge close ties with the masses and lead them forward. In the past few years, more than 20 Party members of No. 7 Middle School charged with leadership work had formed close ties with the masses and relied on the masses, and by imposing strict demands on themselves and showing enthusiastic concern for the progress of the masses, strengthened the bonds between the Party and the people.

Because of heart trouble, the ideological load of old teacher Liu Chung-ch'i was heavy. Comrade Wang Kuei-chen, an old worker and a Party member, voluntarily befriended him, carried him to hospital on a bicycle, helped him sew his clothes and quilt, and often brought hot meals to his bedside. The care and concern shown by the old worker enabled him to experience class friendship and the warmth of the Party. Comrade Wang Kuei-chen patiently worked for his ideological transformation, studied together with him Chairman Mao's "Serve the People" and other brilliant works, and encouraged him to shift his stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

With the help of the old worker, Liu Chung-ch'i laid down his burden, actively took part in teaching work and also firmly asked that he be sent to the countryside to do manual labor. The leadership wanted to keep him in the school, but he said: "A teacher cannot be separated from the students." Upon arriving at the countryside, the teachers and students put him in charge of the mess, but he insisted on going to the fields and worked for over a month at transplanting. The transformation of Comrade Liu Chung-ch'i fully reflects the pleasing result of Party members uniting with the masses and leading the

masses in common advance. As long as Party members serve as models in uniting the masses, it is possible to mobilize all positive factors that could be mobilized.

3. Actively and Prudently Develop New Party Members, Continue To Expand the Activist Ranks of the Party

The Party branch of No. 7 Middle School conscientiously implements the Party policy of developing new Party members in an "active and prudent" manner, and persists in observing and training activists through the practice of the three great revolution and the revolution in education. In the course of training activists, it persists in imposing strict demands, giving active encouragement, conducting patient education, and incessantly raising the struggle awareness of the activists. Meanwhile, in the light of the actual conditions prevailing in the teaching rank, it firmly grasps the ideological remolding of the teaching ranks, pays attention to the policy of "laying emphasis on political conduct," and strives to develop them one by one till they mature so as to keep on swelling the Party ranks.

Old teacher Chang Pao-ch'i comes from a worker's family and his father is a Party member. In the past, however, he was for a long time under the influence of old education, and prior to the great cultural revolution, he took the white and expert road and was bent on making a name for himself. Having been educated through the great cultural revolution, he raised his awareness, bitterly regretted his having forgotten his origin and failure to make himself worthy of the training and education of the Party, and actively wanted to make progress.

The Party branch patiently educated this teacher and paid attention to urging him to transform his world outlook through the practice of struggle. He was regularly given permission to go to factories and the countryside to take part in manual labor, to conduct social investigation and to keep in touch with the workers and peasants. In the process of making revolutionary mass criticism, he was encouraged to bravely take the field, and use his own personal experience and comprehension to criticize the revisionist line in education.

In the past few years, he methodically studied the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, raised his awareness of the struggle in line and affirmed his determination to be loyal to the educational undertaking of the Party. For the sake of conducting class properly, he often prepared lessons late into the night. Because of this, after a long period of testing and education, he has gloriously joined the Party.

The uninterrupted training and development of new Party members by the Party branch through the practice of struggle, has inspired the confidence of the broad masses of teachers for making progress. The teachers feel that it pays to make progress and work with unflagging efforts. Because they apply for Party membership in great numbers, the activist ranks of the Party are constantly expanding.

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EDUCATED YOUTH

Jen-min Jih-pao Praises Achievements of Educated Young People in Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

today's "people's daily" on its second page carries 14 stories on the contributions educated young people are making in building china's socialist countryside. an editorial note points out that these are but a few of thousands of vivid examples.

in december 1968, 30 students and one young teacher travelled on foot from tientsin to settle in a hilly village in shansi province, more than 1,000 kilometres away. together with the poor and lower-middle peasants of the village inhabited by only 32 households, they have terraced hill slopes, built a road for tractors to go uphill, put up high transmission lines, planted 6,000 fruit trees and farmed scientifically. grain output doubled in three years and totalled 90 tons. they are now building an irrigation canal in the hills.

wenchuantun production brigade in hopei province is a producer of pears. the yield of many old trees was declining. an educated youth named cheng yu-chih worked with the peasants to improve the method of pruning. as a result, the output of pears rose many times after a period of three years. they have also cultivated more than 70 fine strains of maize, sorghum and other crops. part of the surplus seed is now being grown in a number of provinces.

by working out scientific pig raising methods, ten educated girls who settled in a production brigade on the outskirts of shenyang increased the number of the brigade's pigs from 14 to 1,400 head in three years.

an educated youth named chang ta-nuan of the lotung brigade in kwangtung province, encouraged by the party branch, worked with the peasants to design and put up seven small hydro-electric power stations. they supply a surplus of 450,000 kwh of electricity to the state annually.

'peking educated girl wang kuei-hsiang who joined a production and construction unit of the people's liberation army in heilungkiang province has become a local primary school teacher. she persuaded a poor peasant to send his three deaf-mute daughters to the school. through repeated experiments, she succeeded in teaching them to write and do some arithmetic by a method, which combines gestures, lip reading and pictures. not contented, she decided to help them speak. she learned acupuncture and kept experimenting on herself to find out the right points. after receiving treatment for three months, the deaf-mutes began to be able to speak.

the "people's daily" editorial note says that these examples prove that educated young people integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants is an important way to bring up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. it is a bright revolutionary road.

it continues: "18 years ago, our great leader chairman mao pointed out: 'our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full'. in line with chairman mao's teaching, many contingents of educated young people have left for the countryside and frontier areas, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it has become a mighty revolutionary trend 'for young people with education to go to the countryside'."

MATHEMATICS AND PRODUCTION

Northeast China University Uses Mathematics to Serve Production

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 6, 1973)

the mathematics department of kirin university in northeast china has set up a service centre to help production, designing and research units with complicated problems in mathematics. the centre has taken part in dozens of important projects related to forestry, meteorology, metallurgy, capital construction, mining and hydraulic power generation.

the department keeps in close contact with the taching oilfield and factories, mines and designing and research institutes in changchun, shenyang and anshan. its teachers and students visit these units frequently and the units often come to the department to seek help. some units also send people to give reports or take part in the department's academic discussions.

a designing unit once had some difficulty in determining the type of dam for a large hydro-electric power station. teachers from the department's service centre went with the designers to investigate on the spot. with the aid of computers, they worked out data for 21 different possible designs. the best type was chosen. it economizes on building material and investment, ensures safety and can be put up quickly.

on another occasion, teachers from the department went to the taching oilfield to help work out the build-up curve of fracture wells. along with oil workers and technicians, they studied the data accumulated by the workers over the years. through analysis and further experimentation, they worked out a formula for the build-up curve. with this formula, they quickly determined the pressure of underground strata to facilitate oilfield exploration and management. they then simplified the computing process so that any worker with some knowledge of mathematics can grasp it. the method proved efficient and reliable when tried out on a dozen oil wells.

teachers of the department have incorporated many of the problems they helped solve in practice into their teaching material. the service centre has summed up research results that are of general significance for use in teaching.

taking advantage of their contact with the factories, the teachers of process automation are now not limited to theoretic aspects, but guide the students in shop practice as well. this has proved of great help to the students.

CIVIL AVIATION

Northwest China Autonomous Region Develops Civil Aviation

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jul. 5, 1973)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china has a 5,000-kilometre civil aviation network with more than 30 flights a week radiating out from its capital to the region's main cities and outlying areas. it now takes only a few hours to go from urumchi to hotien and kashgar, two of the farthest cities.

there are also regular air links between the region and other parts of china.

sinkiang covers over 1.6 million square kilometres and the distance between any two major cities in the region is more than 500 kilometres. land transportation is complicated particularly by the high mountains and vast deserts.

the peasants and herdsmen depended exclusively on camels and donkeys for transportation before liberation. though there was 1,000 kilometres of air lines at that time, only the reactionary bureaucrats and big merchants could use them.

civil aviation has developed rapidly since liberation simultaneously with the building of motor roads and railways because the party and government attach great importance to transportation in the region.

the civil aviation departments have ensured safe flights in the past two decades, though they have to cope with poor weather and complicated terrain. fares have been reduced twice since liberation.

besides transporting passengers and goods, the civil aviation departments also offer special services to help industry, agriculture and animal husbandry. these include aerial sowing and application of fertilizer and insecticides, aerial photographs and aerial surveys of snow-capped mountains 5,000 metres above sea level and the turfan depression which is about 150 metres below sea level.

planes are also used for medical emergencies. a timber worker in turfan was badly injured last summer and must be rushed to urumchi for emergency treatment. it was extremely difficult for a plane to fly over the tienshan mountains in the dark and land in turfan because the area was enveloped in heavy fog. but the crew overcame the difficulties and successfully carried out the mission.

the civil aviation departments have logged 18,000 hours for farm production on more than two million hectares since 1956. they also transport industrial equipment and precision instruments, as well as fish fry and silkworm seeds from south china, apples from the north-east and seed rice from the southwest.

the air crews conscientiously study the party's policies on the equality between nationalities and the languages and customs of the fraternal nationalities in order to serve the people well.

GRAPHIC ARTS

China's Graphic Arts

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

many fine works of graphic art have been created in china in recent years on the great changes in society and the joy, enthusiasm and vitality of the builders of socialism in china.

the professional artists are being joined by worker, peasant, and soldier amateurs, including some in their teens. most of the works of the amateurs are full of revolutionary ardour and portray various aspects of the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line in industry, agriculture and army building. among the fine examples of colour woodcuts are "sending food to the worksite" by an oil-worker, chu yi-min, of kwangtung province, "hilly area takes on new look" done collectively by peasants of paotang brigade in szechwan province, "fisherfolk" by armyman ou huan-chang.

"sending food to the worksite", done in bright colours with lively figures, shows two cooks taking hot food to the builders against the background of a rising petroleum centre.

china has a tradition of over 1,000 years in graphic art, which includes lithographs, glass cuts, etching and copper plates, but predominantly woodcut (black and white; coloured). the earliest woodcuts were done in ink only. the sole existent specimen is the woodcut "grove of jeta" made in a.d. 868 on the frontispiece of "the diamond sutra". many woodcuts in black and white decorated various kinds of books as illustrations in the sung (916-1125) and yuan (1271-1368) dynasties.

in the middle of the 14th century, coloured woodcuts began to make their appearance. in the 17th century, they were illustrations of operas, stories and scientific works, or landscapes, flowers and birds, or decorative designs. they were executed with such artistry that they hold a special place in chinese wood carving.

new year pictures, albums and letter papers with coloured woodcuts of this period are now still liked by the working people.

the modern woodcut began to appear in the 1930s. it throve and spread, playing a militant role in the people's revolutionary struggles.

since the founding of new china, the woodcut artists have carried out chairman mao's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring

forth the new" and "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", and produced many remarkable pieces that serve the workers and peasants in socialist construction.

contemporary woodcuts show a wide variety of subject matter and style. they range from serial pictures, new year posters, decorative paintings and book illustrations to postage stamps, wallpapers and scissor-cuts.

new year pictures from three areas are noted -- yangliuching in the north china city of tientsin; taohuawu in soochow, kiangsu province, in the south; and weifang in shantung province in the east.

modern woodcut technique in china was given an impetus during the thirties by lu hsun, one of china's greatest literary figures. china was then ruled by the kuomintang reactionaries and imperialists. however, the storm of revolution led by the chinese communist party swept the country. woodcut artists, drawing upon china's artistic traditions, quickly made the medium a powerful cultural weapon for the people's revolutionary struggle. simple to produce and easy to distribute, the woodcuts delineated the pre-liberation struggle and heroism of the masses, and exposed the vicious enemies. but the art was suppressed by the kuomintang reactionaries, and only had some influence among the city intellectuals.

"talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" by chairman mao in 1942 gave the artists the correct orientation. following chairman mao's directive of art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, the professional artists went to live among the masses, learn from them, draw nourishment from them, take part in their daily life and in their struggles.

under difficult conditions during those years of war, their creations, apart from appearing in newspapers and magazines, were put up on the walls of villages and factories, and in trenches at the battlefront. the artists brought their works to enemy-occupied areas and posted them near the citadels of the japanese invaders, using woodcuts to unite and educate the people and attack and destroy the enemy.

after liberation, the socialist revolution and socialist construction are providing new sources for creation.

woodcut specialists and amateur artists learn from each other and encourage the creation of fine art. they combine revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism, rejecting capitalist formalism and raising the art to a new level.

PHYSICAL CHECKUPS

North China City Residents Get Physical Checkups

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 5, 1973)

the north china industrial city of tientsin gave 90 per cent of its population, 3.8 million people, physical check-ups in 1972. all industrial and commercial enterprises, government offices, schools, residential areas, and people's communes on the outskirts were covered in the 8-month survey.

the city's entire medical force, from specialists to para-medical personnel, was mobilized for the preventive medical campaign. the best work was done in a section of the nankai district, which gave 98 per cent of the population medical check-ups. even in the rural communes, the rate reached 85 per cent.

data collected enabled medical personnel to determine the most common ailments, the cause of their occurrence, their treatment, and the effects of environment on them.

stress was put on industrial diseases and hazards and control of sources of pollution. groups of medical personnel made analyses of water sources and the air and put forward proposals to improve the environment. hospitals in the hungchiao district helped six chemical works improve their work processes and better the working conditions.

medical workers made rounds of the neighbourhoods, doing chech-ups and giving treatment. municipal hospitals and neighbourhood clinics keep careful records, and map out measures for environmental hygiene and preventive action when necessary.

as regards the more common complaints, scientific research is being focussed on chronic bronchitis, heart disease, rheumatism and a few others.

tientsin has transferred 4,000 medical workers to rural areas in other parts of the country over the past decade, but medical service, free for all workers, has rapidly expanded. this involved a struggle against the revisionist line on health work advocated by liu shao-chi of concentrating on a few hard-to-cure cases at the expense of common ailments and preventive health work among the great majority of people.

early last year, a mass publicity campaign was launched to ensure the cooperation of the people in the health check-up. it was an effective measure to

carry out chairman mao's instruction on health work, "put prevention first". an apparatus stretched from the municipal and district levels right down to the neighbourhoods. several veteran workers at a rectifier plant were moved and expressed their feelings in this way: "we workers were treated as beasts of burden in the old society. we could not afford medical treatment, and the seriously ill were sacked. now, our life is secure, and doctors are always around to take care of us. what a world of difference exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

the australian trade delegation led by james scully, deputy secretary of the australian department of overseas trade, wound up its visit here and left for shanghai by air today.

the delegation arrived here on june 30. it conferred with the chinese ministry of foreign trade on matters relating to the signing of a trade agreement between the governments of china and australia. pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and liu hsi-wen, assistant-minister of foreign trade, met and feted the delegation on separate occasions.

the australian guests also toured the palace museum and the great wall.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Prime Minister Meets Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 4, 1973)

british prime minister edward heath met chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang and had a friendly talk with him this afternoon.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, accompanied by ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, arrived here by special plane this afternoon after a two-day stop-over in the western chinese city of urumchi. the distinguished guests had just successfully concluded their friendly visits to eleven african and european countries.

more than five thousand people of peking gathered at the airport to give them a warm welcome and congratulate them on the important achievements made by the cambodian government and people on the diplomatic front.

present were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

among the welcomers were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hung-wen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china; hsu hsiang-chien and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

acting chairman tung pi-wu and madame teng ying-chao greeted the distinguished cambodian guests at the residence of the cambodian head of state. madame teng ying-chao presented bouquets to samdech and mme. sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary.

peking airport today flew the national flag of the kingdom of cambodia and the national flag of china. huge portraits of samdech sihanouk and chairman mao were erected on the airport apron. colourful bunting fluttered over the welcoming crowds. huge streamers read: "warm congratulations on the success of samdech sihanouk's visits to african and european countries exclamation" "warm congratulations on cambodia's great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples exclamation"

the special plane carrying the distinguished cambodian guests touched down at about five p.m. amid cheers. when samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary alighted from the plane beaming with smiles, samdech and madame penn nouth and premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders cordially shook hands with them and warmly embraced them, and congratulated them on their successful tour of eleven african and european countries. chinese and cambodian children presented samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary with flowers.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of cambodia and china. accompanied by chinese leaders, samdech sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests walked round in field to meet the welcoming crowds. the airport resounded with cheers and the beating of drums and gongs. gaily-clad youngsters and students waved multi-coloured streamers and bouquets and danced national dances. the welcomers kept cheering: "salute to the brave and militant cambodian people exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" samdech and madame sihanouk and other guests repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

samdech and madame sihanouk then drove to the residence of the head of state in the company of premier chou en-lai.

other cambodian guests arriving by the same plane included sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and madame sarin chhak; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol; princes yuvaneath, sihamoni and norindrapong; princess keth kanya, and madame kou roun.

also present at the airport were:

r.g.n.u.c. ministers thiounn mumm, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; madame pemme peang; princess roeungsy and her husband; wife of prince yuvaneath; cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned hsiao ching-kuang, hsiang chung-hua, han nien-lung, chou hua-min, ma jen-hui, lin chia-mei, huang chieh, hsu han-ping and chao lan-hsiang, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

upon their departure from urumchi this afternoon, samdech sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests were given a warm send-off by leading members of the party, government and army of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and urumchi municipality including saifudin, yang yung and tsao ssu-ming.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Congratulating Samdech Sihanouk on Successful Visits to African and European Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, July 6, 1973)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk who have come here after visiting eleven african and european countries, and to congratulate them on the success of their visit.

among the guests at the banquet were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, thiounn mumm, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, thiounn prasith, vice-minister van piny; prince yuvaneath and madame yuvaneath; prince sihamoni; prince norindrapong; princess roeungsy and her husband; princess keth kanya; madame pemme peang; madame kou roun; ambassador toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun; and other cambodian friends in peking.

attending the banquet were chinese leaders yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, wang hung-wen, wu teh, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien and kuo mo-jo, as well as foreign minister chi peng-fei and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee keng piao.

the rostrum of the banquet hall was hung with a huge portrait of samdech sihanouk and one of chairman mao, flanked by the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china.

samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, and special envoy ieng sary entered the banquet hall amid warm applause. they shook hands with diplomatic

envoys to china of guinea, mali, the congo, zambia, morocco, mauritania, algeria, albania, yugoslavia and romania and their wives, as well as diplomatic envoys of other countries.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmopshere. the chinese and cambodian comrades-in-arms and friends from other countries gathered together in a joyous mood, clinking glasses to the important achievements of the cambodian government and people on the diplomatic front.

premier chou en-lai and samdech sihanouk made heart-warming speeches, followed by the playing of the national anthems of cambodia and china. in the course of the banquet, the band played the tunes "glory to the arab and african brothers" and "oh exclamation china, my beloved second motherland exclamation" composed by samdech sihanouk.

also attending the banquet were:

standing committee members of the national people's congress chi fang, hu tzu-ang, hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang;

leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, yu sang, chen hsi-yu, ma jen-hui, shen chien, wang hai-jung, li ching-chuan, chang chi-chih, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, ti fu-tsai, yang chi, huang chieh, hsu han-ping, chao lan-hsiang, wang chen and lu wei-chao; chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling; sun hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy in cambodia; and lu yi, leading member of the china-cambodia friendship people's commune; and

leading members of various general departments, services and branches of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison hsiao ching-kuang, hsiang chung-hua, tien wei-hsin, chang tsung-sun, su chen-hua, cheng chun, chang ta-chih, li chia-yi, li chen, liu hsien-chuan, chou shih-chung, sung yu-lin and tseng shao-tung.

Premier Chou En-lai Speaks at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

premier chou en-lai said here this evening that the historic five-point declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, has pointed out the clear direction for a settlement of the cambodian question. recently, samdech sihanouk and the royal government of national union of cambodia have again and again demanded that the united states immediately stop its bombing and military intervention in cambodia. the chinese government and people firmly support the just stand of the cambodian people.

the chinese premier made these remarks at the banquet he gave to mark the complete success of samdech and madame sihanouk's visit to eleven african and european countries.

premier chou en-lai continued: "samdech sihanouk was accorded a grand and warm welcome and cordial hospitality in his visit to the eleven african and european countries. his visit has not only strengthened the solidarity and friendship between the cambodian people and the people of various countries, but further raised the international standing of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia and extended their political influence. now about forty countries have recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia as the sole legal government of cambodia. this is another proof that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. the cambodian people have friends all over the world. we are greatly rejoiced and inspired by the fact that the cambodian people's just struggle is enjoying ever more widespread sympathy and support internationally."

he stressed: "at present, the war waged by the cambodian people to punish the traitorous lon nol clique is developing victoriously. huddled in the isolated city of phnom penh, that clique is in the grip of a general crisis. the days of its feeble survival are numbered. the continued bombing of cambodia by u.s. imperialism will only further arouse the strong opposition of the cambodian people and the people of all countries, the american people included. recently, the saigon administration has further incessantly violated the paris agreement and the joint communique on viet nam and openly threatened to take every means for military intervention in cambodia. the traitorous lon nol clique intends, in addition, to introduce mercenaries from thailand for help. it can be said with certainty that in taking these truculent actions they will be lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet; these actions can neither save the traitorous lon nol clique from its total collapse, nor prevent the cambodian people from advancing from victory to victory."

concluding, premier chou en-lai expressed the conviction that the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation would surely be crowned with final victory.

Samdech Sihanouk Speaks at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk reiterated here today: "the khmer people will never accept an 'american peace'."

he stressed that the khmer people would never allow foreign imperialist or pro-imperialist powers or their accomplices to carve up cambodia as they pleased. cambodia could defend herself to the end to assure her survival at all costs.

he declared that the khmer people, their national united front, their royal government of national union and their people's armed forces of national liberation would fight to the end. they would spend 3 years, or 10 years or 20 years or even longer if necessary, but they would win in their just demands.

samdech norodom sihanouk was speaking at the banquet given here this evening by chinese premier chou en-lai to mark his successful visit to eleven african and european countries.

samdech sihanouk pointed out that u.s. president richard nixon had ordered his military aircraft to carry out air raids of genocide night and day since last march against cambodia.

samdech sihanouk said: "what crime did the khmer people commit to deserve a punishment so infernal, which mr. richard nixon even dares to reserve the right to prolong beyond august 15, 1973?

"our only 'crime', if crime there be, is obstinately to refuse u.s. neo-colonialism. u.s. imperialism, with the odious complicity of a handful of traitors in its pay (i have named the clique of lon nol, sirik matak, in tam and cheng heng), justifies its arch-criminal intervention in cambodia by a so-called 'invasion' of my country by the 'north vietnamese and the vietcong'."

samdech sihanouk said: "once again i solemnly declare before the whole world that there is not a single north vietnamese or n.f.l. unit fighting the war in cambodia,

and that even in the field of logistics the democratic republic of viet nam scrupulously respects the prohibitive clauses of article 20 of the vietnamese-american agreement signed in paris on january 27, 1973. from that date, the khmer people's armed forces of national liberation have not received any arms or ammunition from fraternal countries. their new arms and ammunition have been furnished to them involuntarily by the routed units of the traitorous lon nol army."

he said: "nothing, absolutely nothing, can justify the military intervention in cambodia by the united states of america. the cambodian problem would ipso facto be resolved upon the cessation of this intervention."

samdech sihanouk said: "u.s. imperialism does not understand and will never understand anything other than the language of force. to force one must respond with force."

he continued: "allow me to solicit all states, all governments and all peoples who cherish freedom, peace and justice, not to regard the khmers of the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c. as war-mongers."

samdech sihanouk pointed out that the u.s. imperialist propaganda dared to claim cynically that u.s. air raids on cambodia "serve exclusively the cause of peace".

he said: "if the u.s.a. or another superpower should try to neo-colonize your countries and impose on your enslaved peoples a 'peace' without independence and a peace with blows of bombs and napalm, would you accept such a peace kneeling down, with bent backs and putting down your arms? i am sure not exclamation

"no exclamation the khmer people will never accept an 'american peace', which forces them to give up the liberation of the 9 per cent of the national territory that is still in the hands of u.s. neo-colonialism.

"no exclamation the khmer people will never accept an 'american peace', which will compel their r.g.n.u.c. to dissolve itself and be replaced by a government of so-called 'coalition' and 'reconciliation', that is to say, a coalition and reconciliation with the traitors.

"no exclamation the khmer people will never accept an 'american peace', which will impose on them an 'in-place ceasefire', that is to say, an actual partition, a division, for long years if not for ever, of cambodia into two parts, or two states or two governments or two administrations."

samdech sihanouk said: "i solemnly denounce the hypocrisy of the u.s. government which claims that 'negotiations are under way and yielding results' concerning the solution of the cambodian problem."

he said: "the khmer people will never allow foreign imperialist or pro-imperialist powers or their accomplices to carve up 'small cambodia' as they please. small cambodia can defend herself to the end to assure her survival at all costs.

"the khmer people, their n.u.f.c., their r.g.n.u.c. and their p.a.f.n.l.c. will fight to the end, even if there are left for them only the archaic weapons of their ancestors (bows and arrows, cutters, hammers, axes, shovels, picks and cudgels) to do so. they will spend 3 years, or 10 years or 20 years or even longer if necessary, but they will win in their just demands, which constitute and will constitute unalterably the only solution of the cambodian problem, namely:

"- first, complete and final cessation of all military (air and other) interventions by the u.s.a., its satellites in bangkok and saigon and other hostile countries.

"- second, complete elimination of the traitorous, illegal, anti-national, anti-popular, fascist and utterly corrupt 'khmer republic'.

"-third, total, unconditional and irreversible withdrawal of all u.s. and pro-u.s. military personnel and all non-cambodian personnel serving u.s. imperialism -- neo-colonialism from khmer territory."

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Peking for Sian

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

jaafar sharif-emami, president of the senate of iran, and the iranian parliamentary delegation he is leading left here for sian by special plane this morning, in the company of wu hsin-yu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the iranian guests were seen off at the airport by ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman, and ma chun-ku and lo shu-chang, members, of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including hsia nai, chou yi-liang, wang hsiao-yi, chang chieh, tsao ke-chiang, kao chien-chung and sun ya-ming.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram left here by the same plane.

diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy here were also present at the airport.

the distinguished iranian guests toured the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs, yesterday.

Iranian Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Sian for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Sian, Jul. 6, 1973)

the iranian parliamentary delegation led by jaafar sharif-emami, president of the senate, wound up a visit to this northwest china city and left for shanghai by special plane this afternoon, in the company of wu hsin-yu, standing committee member of the national people's congress.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram who had visited sian with the delegation also left by the same plane.

the iranian delegation arrived in sian from peking yesterday morning. in the evening hsiao chun, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests. hsiao chun and jaafar sharif-emami proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the banquet was followed by a song and dance performance presented by the sian municipal ensemble.

while in sian, the distinguished iranian guests visited the shensi provincial museum, an arts and crafts factory, a cotton mill and the tayen pagoda. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

upon their arrival and departure, the iranian guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by hsiao chun, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, hsieh pang-ting, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other local departments.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Visits Japanese Handicraft Art Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, visited this morning the exhibition on traditional handicraft art of present-day japan.

among the visitors were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese departments concerned and art workers sun ping-hua, chen ta-yuan, lei kuei-yuan, shen fu-wen and feng hsien-ming.

kuo mo-jo viewed the unique and fine exhibits in the company of yoshikata aso, leader, and gonroku matsuda and norio shirato, deputy leaders, of the delegation of the exhibition, and heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china.

after the visit, kuo mo-jo, chang hsiang-shan and lin lin met and had a friendly conversation with yoshikata aso, gonroku matsuda and norio shirato, and members of the delegation bunsaku kurata, masao tobita, fujio koyama, yuzo sugimura, soki nagai, shiro ishikawa, makoto hanazato, toshifumi kodera, fumio sakurai, ryoji takagi and kunio minami.

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Back from Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

the chinese unearthed relics exhibition delegation wound up a friendly visit to japan and returned to peking from tokyo by air this evening. leader of the delegation is wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and deputy leader is ho yi-jan.

they were met at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, fu hao, vice-foreign minister, shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council, liu yang-chiao, a leading member of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, wu chung-chao,

curator of the palace museum, yang chen-ya, curator of the museum of chinese history, hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, as well as leading members of other departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, hsiao teh and ching pu-chun.

also present were heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, and norio shirato, deputy leader of the visiting delegation of the exhibition on traditional handicraft art of present-day japan.

Japanese Traditional Handicraft Art Exhibition Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

the delegation of the exhibition on traditional handicraft art of present-day japan gave a reciprocal banquet in peking this evening. leader of the delegation is yoshikata aso and deputy leaders are gonroku matsuda and norio shirato.

among the guests were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned and chinese artists chu tu-nan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chen ta-yuan, ching pu-chun, shen fu-wen, lei kuei-yuan and ku yuan.

also present were yuichi hayashi, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, and japanese friend in peking ichihei sugiyama and his wife.

the japanese delegation will leave here for home tomorrow.

Kaheita Okazaki Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

kaheita okazaki, leading member of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and tomoharu okubo, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china.

they were greeted at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and leading members of departments concerned wang wen-lin, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung, ching pu-chun, chang feng and ting min.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, and takamaru morita, executive director of the japan international trade promotion association.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Arrives in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 5, 1973)

a 36-member chinese volleyball delegation headed by hsia lang arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to japan.

among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were yoshikimi otsuki and kiyoharu yato, vice-chairmen of the japanese volleyball association, kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and noted japanese volleyball players.

officials of the chinese embassy here and huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also present at the airport.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Tokyo Broadcasting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the japanese tokyo broadcasting delegation with hiroshi suwa as the leader and yoshiyuki yamanishi as the deputy leader.

present at the meeting were leading members of departments concerned chin chao, hu jo-mu and li fu-teh.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking on july 4 at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese TU Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met with and gave a dinner for the visiting delegation from the general council of trade unions and the federation of independent trade unions of japan.

leader of the delegation is isamu inoue, director of the treasury of the general council of trade unions, deputy leader is hajime saieto, chairman of the national electric wire workers' union under the federation of independent trade unions, and secretary general is kansaku yagi, head of the national movement division of the general council of trade unions.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned ma chun-ku, chang hsiang-shan, ou tang-liang, lo shu-chen, kuo ying-fu, han hsi-ya, lin li-yun, tang chang and ching pu-chun.

the meeting and dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Delegation to Council Meeting of Sino-Korean Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

a korean delegation to attend the meeting of the council of the sino-korean yalu river hydro-electric power corporation arrived here by train today. leader of the delegation is ko tae un, vice-minister of power of the democratic people's republic of korea and chairman of the korean side to the council.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power and chairman of the chinese side to the council, and council members li ping, lu ping and hu yun.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, was present.

tu hsing-yuan gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the korean delegation. hosts and guests talked

about sino-korean friendship and reviewed the achievements made by both sides in developing hydro-electric power. they noted that the power plants under the corporation registered a record power output last year, thus making contributions to the socialist construction in both countries. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of China Concludes Friendly Visit to Hamhung City, Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 5, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china returned here today after making a six-day performance tour of hamhung, an industrial city on the east coast of korea.

during their stay in hamhung, the chinese acrobats gave five formal performances for some 6,000 spectators.

the premiere was given on the evening of june 30. among the spectators were cho jin hyong, vice-chairman of the south hamgyong provincial administrative committee, and paek hak yon, chairman of the hamhung city administrative committee.

among those who saw the last performance on the evening of july 3 were li gil song, chief secretary of the south hamgyong provincial committee of the workers' party of korea; kim se bong, chairman of the south hamgyong provincial administrative committee; hwang tae ho, chief secretary of the hamhung city committee of the workers' party of korea; and lieutenant-general cho myong son of the korean people's army. prior to the performance, li gil song and others cordially met with the leading members of the chinese acrobatic troupe. at the conclusion of the performance, li gil song and others mounted the stage, shook hands with the acrobats and presented them with a basket of flowers, congratulating them on their successful performance.

in the company of vice-chairman cho jin hyong, members of the chinese troupe visited the "february 8" vinalon factory where they were warmly greeted by its leading members and workers. members of the factory's amateur art group greeted the chinese comrades-in-arms with revolutionary songs of korea and china. the chinese acrobats gave an open-air performance for the workers of the "february 8" and other nearby factories. their performance was warmly applauded by more than 30,000 spectators.

banquets were given by the south hamgyong provincial committee upon the arrival and departure of the chinese troupe.

when the troupe left hamhung city yesterday evening, it was seen off at the railway station by thousands of people including vice-chairman cho jin hyong and many korean artists.

DPRK Vice Premier Receives Chinese Friendly Tourist Group

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 5, 1973)

choe jae u, vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, today received the chinese friendly tourist group with chao tien-hsi as leader and yuan chun-fang as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were han byong un, director of the korean international tourist agency, and chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy here.

the vice-premier had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese comrades.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Keng Piao Meet Lao Patriotic Front Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met with nouhak phoumsavan, standing committee member of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, and the delegation of the lao patriotic front he is leading. hosts and guests had a cordial conversation in a fraternal atmosphere.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were: sisana sisane, member of the central committee of the l.p.f., khamphay boupha, member of the central committee of the l.p.f. and leader of the l.p.f. delegation to the democratic republic of viet nam, khamphet pheng muong, soulima bunleut and sithonh sibounhuong.

present on the occasion were li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including shen chien, yuan hua-ping, hsiao huang, han ping-chi, ma teh-chuan, cheng kuo-tsai and lu hui-hsiang.

later, comrade li hsien-nien gave a dinner in honour of the lao patriotic front delegation. attending the banquet were keng piao, li chiang, fang yi and han nien-lung.

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

the delegation of the lao patriotic front led by nouhak phoumsavan, standing committee member of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, left here for home this morning by special plane via nanning.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and shen chien and han ping-chih.

present at the airport were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

hsiao huang, leading member of a section concerned of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, accompanied the lao comrades-in-arms to nanning.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Mexico for Chile

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 4, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation led by doctor tsai pao-hsien left here for chile this evening at the conclusion of a friendly visit to mexico.

the delegation arrived in mexico on june 11. during their stay here, members of the delegation attended a meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the mexican academy of surgery. at the meeting they presented two theses entitled acupuncture anaesthesia and rejoining of severed limbs. their theses were well received by their mexican colleagues.

the wife of the mexican president and the wife of the mexican foreign minister received the delegation. on behalf of the mexican minister of health and welfare, deputy ministers renaldo guzman orozco and carlos campillo sainz gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. the wife of the late president general lazaro cardenas gave a banquet in her residence in honour of the delegation.

the chinese doctors toured mexico city and guadalajara, capital of the state of jalisco. they visited seven city hospitals and three rural ones. when they visited hospitals at santa cruz and texcalyacac towns, they were warmly greeted by mexican peasants who repeatedly chanted "mexico-china". they made contact and exchanged experiences with more than three thousand mexican doctors.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi left his post for home by air tonight.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

rwandan ambassador to china kabanza innocent and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 11th anniversary of the independence of the republic of rwanda.

attending the reception were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, and leading members of other departments concerned, including peng shao-hui, ho ying, chen chieh, hsiao peng, kuo lu, chiao shan-min, huang shu-tse and ting hsueh-sung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Somali Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

ahmed mohamed darman, ambassador of the somali democratic republic to china, and mrs. darman gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by the somali national football team.

among the guests were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister; fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to somalia, and his wife tsai chien; chao hsi-wu, leading member of the chinese football association, and chinese football coaches and players.

yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and his wife were among the guests.

all members of the somali national football team with ahmed osman yusuf as its leader and ahmed mahamed ossoble as its deputy leader attended.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. ambassador darman and chao hsi-wu proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and somalia.

the somali football team has toured peking, chengchow, nanking and hofei, and will leave here tomorrow on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Economic and Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

the sudanese economic and trade delegation led by ibrahim moneim mansour, minister of finance and national economy, left here by air this morning for a visit to shanghai in the company of wang ming-chun, a department head of the ministry of foreign trade, and abdelwahab zainulabidin, sudanese ambassador to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, wang pu-ching, hu wei-hsin and hsueh na.

during their stay in peking, the sudanese guests visited the arts and crafts exhibition, the palace museum, and toured the great wall and tingling, one of the ming tombs.

Leader of Sudanese Economic and Trade Delegation Leaves Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 6, 1973)

ibrahim moneim mansour, leader of the sudanese economic and trade delegation and minister of finance and national economy, wound up a friendly visit to china and left here by air this evening.

the sudanese minister was seen off at the airport by vice-chairman wang shao-yung and standing committee member huang chin-hai of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present were wang ming-chun, a department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and abdelwahab zainulabidin, sudanese ambassador to china, who had accompanied the distinguished sudanese guest to shanghai.

on hand were members of the sudanese delegation who will stay in china to continue their visit.

while in shanghai, minister mansour visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai bicycle factory, the no. 31 cotton mill and a rural people's commune. he was warmly welcomed by the workers and peasants.

minister mansour and the sudanese economic and trade delegation arrived in shanghai from peking on july 5. in the evening wang shao-yung gave a banquet in their honour. in his speech, wang shao-yung requested minister mansour to convey the shanghai people's profound friendship and best wishes to the sudanese people when he returned home.

in reply, the sudanese minister said: "as friendly envoys, we have brought with us the sudanese people's friendship for the chinese people. the current friendly visit has further promoted the growth of our friendship." he said that the achievements of the chinese people since liberation left a deep impression on the sudanese delegation.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Lin Chiao-chih Meets and Fetes Swedish Princess Margaretha

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

lin chiao-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and feted princess margaretha of sweden and her husband john ambler at lunch hour today. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were charge d'affaires ad interim of the swedish embassy in peking sven hirdman and his wife.

also present were leading members of departments under the ministry of foreign trade and the ministry of foreign affairs sun so-chang, liu yun-ching and li pao-cheng.

princess margaretha and her husband arrived here on june 30.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets US Congressional Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1973)

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met with all members of the united states congressional group with warren g. magnuson as its leader and thomas e. morgan as its deputy leader, and staff members of the group.

alfred l. jenkins, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in peking, was present.

cheng to-pin, director of the third department of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, was also present.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets US Congressional Group

(NCNA- English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon met and had a talk with warren g. magnuson and thomas e. morgan, leader and deputy leader of the united states congressional group, and all members of the group they are leading, as well as their wives and staff members.

members of the group present at the meeting were john j. sparkman, john j. mcfall, robert p. griffin, gale w. mcgee, william s. maillliard and jerry l. pettis.

alfred l. jenkins, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, was present.

also present were chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and kang tai-sha, tang wen-sheng, cheng wan-chen and wu chih-an.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Receives Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 5, 1973)

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, received here this evening the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china with shen chien as leader and hsia chu-hua as deputy leader and had a very cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were ha huy giap and cu huy can, d.r.v.n. vice-ministers of culture, vu quoc uy, vice-chairman of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries, and hoang bao son, director of first asian affairs department.

chiu li-hsing, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 6, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere in the hanoi municipal theatre here last evening. the troupe was on a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

an opening ceremony was held by the vietnamese ministry of culture to welcome the chinese acrobatic troupe.

among those attending the opening ceremony and watching the performance were pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee and premier of the government; hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; le van luong, member of the secretariat of the party central committee; nguyen van tran, member of the secretariat of the party central committee and secretary of the hanoi party committee; hoang van tien, vice-minister for foreign affairs; ha huy giap and cu huy can, vice-ministers of culture; vu quoc uy, vice-chairman of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; tran duy hung, chairman of the hanoi administrative committee; and people of various circles in hanoi totalling about 1,000.

present also was nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the d.r.v.n.

charge d'affaires a.i. chiu li-hsing and other diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present.

hoang chau, acting director of the art bureau of the d.r.v.n. ministry of culture, and shen chien, leader of the wuhan acrobatic troupe, spoke at the ceremony.

hoang chau said, "the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china came to our country for a friendly visit and performance when the vietnamese people had just won most splendid victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it has brought to us the profound friendship and militant solidarity of the fraternal chinese people and chinese literary and art workers. we are very glad of it."

under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, he continued, the chinese people have achieved tremendous successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the vietnamese literary and art workers are glad to see that the chinese literary and art workers have made due contribution to the brilliant victory of the chinese people.

finally, he expressed the conviction that the friendly visit will be a success and contribute to the strengthening of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese people and literary and art workers.

in his speech, shen chien first of all expressed heartfelt thanks to the government, people as well as literary and art workers of the democratic republic of viet nam for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the wuhan acrobatic troupe.

he said: under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the heroic vietnamese people who hold high president ho chi minh's banner of "firm resolve to fight and win", have defeated the u.s. aggressors, writing an inspiring and magnificent epic in the history of national liberation. this constitutes a great support and encouragement to the oppressed nations and oppressed people of the world in their struggle for liberation and to the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china, he stressed, was determined, through its visit, to earnestly learn the precious experience and revolutionary spirit from the vietnamese people and artists and contribute its share to the further strengthening of the militant solidarity

and revolutionary friendship between the people and artists of china and viet nam.

after the opening ceremony, the troupe gave its premiere. the acrobats staged 16 traditional chinese items including "lion dance", "kicking bowls on the velocipede", "balancing on chairs", "balancing bowls" and "stunt cycling". the performance received enthusiastic applause.

as the performance came to a close, the acrobats waved flowers and colourful ribbons and held up a streamer reading in chinese and vietnamese, "long live the great friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation" in acknowledgement of the audience. the whole theatre burst into thunderous applause.

premier pham van dong and other vietnamese leaders, in company of chinese charge d'affaires a.i. chiu li-hsing, mounted the stage and shook hands with the chinese acrobats, congratulating them on the success of their premiere. the vietnamese colleagues presented bouquets to the performers.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian Paper Condemns Certain "Socialist" Country for Sabotaging Relations with China

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Jul. 4, 1973)

the zairian paper "elima" published a signed article on june 27 denouncing a certain "socialist" country for sabotaging the sincere relations between zaire and the people's republic of china.

the article says that months ago, several members of the zairian press in charge of international politics were invited to "doubtful and inopportune intimate dinners" at which evil insinuations were delivered by their hosts about sino-zairian relations, hosts who were composed of members of the embassy of a "socialist" country in zaire. it goes on, "this is aimed at utilizing our reporters and colleagues of certain organs accredited here to conduct subversive propaganda to the detriment of people's china." the article says that it is such countries, "whose theories have not yet found fertile soil in our country, that have created confusion and carried out subversion."

the article denounces these countries for sowing "discord imperceptible at first glance" between zaire and china by carrying out crafty and shameful espionage. it stresses that the zairian people "will no longer be easily taken in by the magic of their words."

the article says khrushchov asserted at his time that china, once drifting away from the soviet union, would certainly go back to "its primitive state". china "scathingly challenged nikita khrushchov's fallacious and obviously sly predictions." it adds that china has set an example showing that a people determined to master their own destiny are capable of winning great successes.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 19, 1973 No. 5417

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY BUILDING

Party Organizations at Various Levels of Tientsin Glass and Enamelware Company Train and Recruit Female Party Members in a Planned, Well-Organized and Methodical Manner

- From 1969, the women Party members recruited by various units under the company accounted for 39 percent of the total number of new Party members in the whole company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 2, 1973)

(NCNA Tientsin, July 1, 1973) The Party organizations at various levels of the Tientsin Glass and Enamelware Company attaches importance to the training and recruitment of women Party members. Since 1969, the female Party members recruited by the various units under the company have accounted for 39 percent of the total number of new Party members in the whole company. Educated by Party organizations, this group of women Party members have continuously raised their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle in line, and many of them have taken up leadership work, and played an exemplary vanguard role in leading the masses to grasp the revolution and promote production.

Women workers make up 40 percent of the total number of workers of the 24 units under this company. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially since the launching of the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the Party organizations at various levels of the company have placed the training and recruitment of women Party members on their agenda and formulated plans for the training and recruitment of women Party members. The Party organizations at various levels first guide those women activists who apply for Party membership to seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao in association with realities, so as to raise their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle in line. In the past

few years, this company had conducted twelve courses of study, and the more than 400 female activists who applied for Party membership were organized to take part in study. Many Party branches also persisted in conducting one Party class a month to give women activists education in rudimentary knowledge about the Party.

Young female worker Hsüeh Yu-ying of the Tientsin Lihsin Enamelware Factory was formerly a deputy secretary to the Communist Youth League of this factory. In ordinary times she was relatively serious in study and gave a very good showing in her work. But for a time she performed poorly in integrating theory with practice. She was liable to become self-complacent because of her achievements. The leading comrades of the factory Party branch engaged her in several heart-to-heart talks, and helped her foster the good style of linking theory with practice and being modest and prudent. She was also allowed on many occasions to attend the theory study class and the meetings for exchange of experience in study sponsored by the company. In the past few years, she studied "The Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin, and also read through the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung. Together with the CYL members and young workers, she formed a study group in a joint effort to raise the theoretical level. Because she continuously raised her awareness of the class struggle and the struggle in line and revealed her consciousness in the continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship in the course of grasping the revolution and promoting production, she gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

The Party organizations at various levels of this company have also consciously sent women activists to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements for steeling. Female technician Ts'ui Ju-kuei of the Tientsin Enamelware Factory was an intellectual from a school of the old days. She showed a strong urge to get ahead. But at times, she was not bold enough in work performance. She failed to play her role properly. The factory organization arranged for her to do technical work in an industrial porcelain workshop with relatively poor labor conditions and a relatively weak technical force. After joining this workshop, Ts'ui Ju-kuei humbly learned from the workers and persisted in putting proletarian politics in command. She assiduously devoted herself to vocational studies and joined the workers in promoting technical reforms on a large scale. In the past two years, she banded together with the workers and successfully trial-manufactured a 600-ton oil press, a one-arm hoist and many other special-purpose equipment, thus improving production efficiency and alleviating the intensity of labor required of workers. This won praise from the masses. At the end of last year, she joined the Chinese Communist Party. Recently, she was elected a member of the Party branch.

In the recruitment of women Party members, the Party organizations at various levels of the Tientsin Glass and Enamelware Company paid attention to calling into play the role of old Party members. The old Party members were allowed to help those women activists who applied for Party membership to raise their awareness of the class struggle and struggle in line.

The Party committee of the Tientsin Glass Fiber Factory made concrete arrangements for each comrade applying Party membership to seek help from old Party members. Young worker Ch'eng Chin-ting of the "C" squad of the Silk Throwing Workshop was a new worker who joined the factory in 1968. In the course of work, she humbly learned from the old workers and walked ahead in revolution and production. To further raise her political level and work ability, the secretary of the Party branch kept in constant touch with her and gave her concrete help. When she served as a tutor in a study class of her squad, she showed high enthusiasm but lacked resourcefulness. The Party branch secretary joined her in analyzing the conditions of the squad and formulating a plan for giving guidance and assistance in study. She was liable to get rash and impetuous when doing ideological work. The Party branch secretary and many old Party members imparted to her their experience in ideological-political work. When she ran into difficulties in her work, the Party branch secretary encouraged her to maintain her confidence and rely on the masses to do a good job. With the help of veteran comrades, Ch'eng Chin-ting strictly required herself to comply with the standards set for Party members. She made fast progress and gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

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Party Committee of Kweilin Dyeing and Weaving Factory Trains and Recruits Women Party Members in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 2, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanning, July 1, 1973) In Party building, the Party committee of the Kweilin Dyeing and Weaving Factory in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region pays great attention to recruiting new Party members from among the activists of the female workers. Over the course of two years and more since the establishment of the Party committee, the whole factory has recruited 19 new Party members, 13 of them women. These female new Party members seriously read and study and energetically participate in the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign to keep in close touch with the masses. They have played an exemplary vanguard role in the three great major revolutionary movements.

The Kweilin Dyeing and Weaving Factory has over 1,000 workers and 70 percent of them are female workers. To give full play to the role of women in socialist revolution and construction, the factory Party committee pays great attention to recruiting and training Party members from among the female-worker activists. It has formulated concrete plans and measures for the recruitment of women Party members. Through such means as conducting Party class and study class, the Party committee members have given those female workers actively applying for Party membership a stronger course of education in ideology and political line, organized them to seriously read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and study the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, and sent them to brave the storm and face the world in the three great revolutionary movements for raising their awareness of class struggle and struggle in line.

Because young worker Wu Hung actively applied to the Party organization for Party membership, the Party committee transferred her to the cloth-weaving workshop to head a squad with a greater number of problems so as to discipline her fighting spirit and enhance her resourcefulness through work practice. After she came to this squad, she humbly learned from the workers and joined the worker masses in studying the line of unity for victory of the 9th National Congress of the Party and criticizing the revisionist line and counter-revolutionary criminal act of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The workers of the whole shift were thus enabled to raise their awareness of the line and further strengthen revolutionary unity. After a period of hard and meticulous work, the outlook of this squad was greatly transformed, and better achievements were scored both in revolution and production. Last year, this squad became an advanced collective of the workshop. Through practical struggle, Wu Hung also raised her consciousness. She gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

For women Party members newly admitted into the Party, the Party committee of the Kweilin Dyeing and Weaving Factory went on to exercise a firm grip on their education so as to enable them to keep continuously to the work style of modestly and prudently keeping in close touch with the masses. To

meet work requirements, some new women Party members separately took up leadership duties in squad units and the workshop. To counter the low cultural level of these comrades, their lack of experience in leadership work and other concrete conditions, the Party committee joined the Party branches of various workshops extending them stronger concrete assistance.

New Party member Fan Shu-hua of the cloth-weaving workshop was full of enthusiasm and drive, but lacked experience in practical work. After taking up duties as a squad leader in the workshop, she began to show her inaptitude in doing mass work. The secretary of the Party branch of this workshop led her to the homes of the masses and helped her learn to do political-ideological work and lead the whole squad to fulfill more properly various kinds of work tasks.

Trained and helped by the Party committee of the factory, the new female Party members of the Kwei lin Dyeing and Weaving Factory have continuously raised their awareness of the struggle in line and capacity for work. They have played an exemplary vanguard role in the three great revolutionary movements.

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The Party Committee of a Certain Unit of the PLA Shenyang Units Strives To Raise Party Branch Secretaries' Ideological Level and Work Ability To Insure That the Party Organizations of Company Units Play a Better Role As Fighting Citadels

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 2, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, July 1, 1973) Through various channels, the Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Shenyang units has strengthened the training and education of the Party branch secretaries in company units and helped them raise their ideological level and their capacity for practical work so as to enable the Party branches of company units to play a better role as fighting citadels.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "A company is relatively sound when it is relatively well represented by the Party," the Party committee of this unit grasped the training and education of Party branch secretaries as though it was an important link for strengthening the building of Party branches in company units. It constantly analyzed the conditions of the contingent of Party branch secretaries, and simultaneously with vigorously publicizing the typical examples that did a good job, it opportunely organized special personnel to render concrete help to those Party branch secretaries lacking in work experience. The Party committee also constantly ran study classes and called experience-exchange meetings to help the Party branch secretaries raise their ideological level and work ability at the fastest rate.

In the process of training and educating Party branch secretaries, the Party committee of the unit paid particular attention to leading them in assiduously studying books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in an effort to raise their theoretical level. In association with actual work of the unit, the Party committee regularly arranged reading-study assignments for them and examined how the study plans were carried out. Through giving tutorship reports and running study classes, it also helped them overcome difficulties in reading and study. For a time, some Party branch secretaries relaxed their hold on the reading-study effort. After this situation was discovered, the Party committee called together the Party branch secretaries of the various companies in time and organized to study over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and to have a good grasp of Marxism." Secretary Li Hung-ch'en of the Party branch of the Radar Station was also invited to recount his experience in studying hard and after that a forum was held to discuss how important it was for the Party branch secretaries to take the lead in reading and study. Everyone's level of consciousness in reading and study was thus raised. Now, the secretaries of the Party branches of various companies in this unit all consciously stand firm on studying Chairman Mao's works. Many comrades have read through the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin.

For the sake of raising the Party branch secretaries' work ability, the Party committee of the unit also constantly organized in a planned manner the leading members of the Party committee to go amidst the lower levels to

relate on the basis of their personal understanding on the glorious traditions of our Party and Army and to pass on their experience in the proper handling of Party branch work to the Party branch secretaries. Secretary Ching Tien-chün of the Party branch of the 3rd company was not good at applying the principle of democratic centralism in handling problems. Tsung Yü-heng, a standing committee member of the Party committee and chairman of the political department who had come to stay with the company unit, joined him in studying Chairman Mao's writings on democratic centralism. Tsung Yü-heng also passed on his experiences and proper work methods based on his own understanding in the capacity of a Party branch secretary during those years of revolutionary war. With Tsung Yü-heng's help, Ching Tien-chün actively overcame his own shortcomings. On all matters, he consulted with other Party committee members. He led in the practice of Party democratic centralism, and gave better play to the role of the Party branch in collective leadership.

For a time, secretary Yü Heng-yüeh of the Party branch of the 6th company paid no attention to leading the "squad members" in making criticism and self-criticism. Party committee standing committee member and deputy unit commander Yü Shan engaged him in many a heart-to-heart talk. Yü Shan joined him in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "We advocate active ideological struggle because it is a weapon for bringing about unity within the Party and unity within a revolutionary body to help fighting." The latter was helped to raise his awareness and led to overcome his shortcomings. With the help of Yü Shan, Yü Heng-yüeh led in making criticism and self-criticism among the "squad members." He also energetically carried out ideological mutual-aid activities to further strengthen the unity of the "squad members" in the Party branch.

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Veteran Communists and Veteran Cadres of a Certain Artillery Regiment of the Shenyang Units Pass On Experience to New Cadres and Learn Their Good Points

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 3, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, July 2, 1973) Through the criticism of revisionism and rectification of work style, many old communists and old cadres of a certain artillery regiment of the PLA Shenyang Units have become more vivacious in revolutionary spirit. They passionately transmit their experiences to new cadres, humbly learn their strong points, overcame their weaknesses by acquiring others' strong points, unite in fighting and actively contribute their strength toward doing a better job in strengthening army building.

The veteran Party members and veteran cadres of this regiment are overjoyed to see a large group of young cadres in the leading posts, and they regard this as a big event in the vigorous development of the revolutionary cause. Therefore they look upon aiding and supporting the healthy growth of the new cadres and doing a good job in work as a glorious political assignment. In the instruction team, they explain the line and pass on traditions to the new cadres in the light of their own experience. On the drilling ground, they teach by words and deeds, and introduce their experiences in leading and training troops to the new cadres. In routine work, they personally lead the new cadres to the basic level, and pass on their experience as they work. Deputy political commissar So Hsien-ch'en was a new cadre who used to work vigorously with initiative and courage in a responsible manner. But on one occasion, when he handled the problem of a comrade who had committed mistakes, he overemphasized organizational discipline and paid no regard to ideological education. When political commissar Hsü Chen-chiang discovered this situation, he warmly helped him by studying the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao and taking up such work together with him, and in the process of work, recommending his years of experience and understanding to the latter. Through this type of impartation, assistance and guidance, he enabled So Hsien-ch'en to raise his understanding and to rectify his shortcomings. In subsequent work, So emphasized ideological education everywhere and did an ever better job in his work.

Because the newly promoted Chief of Staff Lu Ying-chun lacked practical experience in organizing and directing military training, Regiment Commander Li Chin-kuei who had been tempered through revolutionary wars took charge of military training in the whole regiment together with him. On the one hand, Li Chin-kuei boldly gave Lu Ying-chun a free hand in work, and on the other hand, in the light of the realities, he warmly passed on his experience as a commander and quickly helped Lu improve his ability in organizing and directing military training in the whole regiment.

In the process of warmly helping the new cadres, the veteran Party members and veteran cadres of this regiment paid much attention to the strong points of the new cadres and humbly learned from them. A new cadre called Lu Yung-chiu, by studying assiduously and making efforts in practice, quickly raised the art of commanding the artillery and was promoted Deputy Chief of

Staff of the regiment. Deputy Political Commissar Liu Te-fu humbly learned military affairs from Lu Yung-chiu. He stayed in the same house and operated the same gun artillery with Lu, and constantly asked the latter for advice. As a result, he quickly mastered the essential points in bombardment. On one occasion, Deputy Regiment Commander Wen Yüan-hsiang, an old cadre, brought Deputy Director of the Political Department Fan Li-chiang, a new cadre, to the 1st Howitzer Company to conduct experiments. In the course of analyzing the ideological condition of the company, Fan Li-chiang discussed the abundant materials unearthed by his personal investigation and through synthesis and analysis, he brought forth an educational proposal. Wen Yüan-hsiang felt that Fan talked sensibly, and adopted his suggestion. An in-depth course of education on the situation was conducted in the company unit, and good results were reaped. Later, sensing that Fan had a keen insight of problems and was capable of conducting deep-going investigation, Wen actively learned from him and asked him to relate his understanding in conducting deep-going investigation and study and perceiving the essence through the appearance. Fan Li-chiang also seriously learned from Wen Yüan-hsiang his sincerity and modesty and good style of work. They respected each other, fought shoulder to shoulder and continuously won new victories on the road of permanent revolution.

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Party Committee of a Certain Regiment of the Tsinan Units Educates New Cadres To Uphold the Modest and Prudent Style of Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 3, 1973)

(NCNA Tsinan, July 2, 1973) The Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Tsinan Units has energetically strengthened the training and education of new cadres and helped them constantly require themselves to strictly comply with the five criteria set by Chairman Mao for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and make uninterrupted progress with modesty and prudence.

In the past few years, this regiment had, simultaneously with bringing into full play the functions of the old cadres, promoted a number of young cadres to take up leadership work at different levels. To enable this group of newborn forces to mature as quickly as possible, the Party committee of the regiment regularly organized them to study requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, and to develop the style of work characterized by modesty and prudence and free from arrogance and impetuosity. Whenever the new cadres assume their new leading posts, the leading members of the Party committee of the regiment always talked to them and specifically requested them to learn humbly and make continued progress. When the new cadres achieved results in work and were praised by their superiors and the masses, the Party committee of the regiment timely prompted them to see their own inadequacies and make a correct self-assessment. The Party committee of the regiment also periodically convened panel discussions and heart-to-heart talks for the new cadres, so as to understand their state of thought and work, to conduct criticism and self-criticism and to guard against the growth of arrogance and self-complacency.

Helped and educated by the Party committee of the regiment, the new cadres constantly paid attention to correctly orient the relationship between the individual and the masses and humbly learning from old cadres and the masses.

Chiang Fu-t'ang, director of the political department of the regiment, was a young cadre who rose faster through promotion. In coordination with criticism of revisionism and rectification of work style, he studied the Marxist materialist concept of history and recalled how he had grown to maturity. He deeply realized that every step of progress he had made had been inseparable from the assistance of the leaders and the masses, and consequently he was constantly able to overcome thoughtlessness. Because he lacked experience in work, he sought advice from old cadres and learned from his inferiors. In the past three years, he spent more than three months each year at the basic level and stayed at selected spots to draw rich nourishment from among the masses. Because of this he did an ever better job in his work.

The newly-promoted deputy director of the political department Liu Te-chieh insisted on going amidst the basic level as he did when he was a political officer. He seriously listened to the comments of the masses and opportunely overcome the defects in work. On one occasion, the higher level arranged to

conduct education in line in the company. He actively organized the political department to put forth measures and proposals, and after that brought the comrades of the organization to go deep below to listen to the opinions of the cadres and fighters of the company. Due to the concentration of the wisdom of the masses, education in line was firmly and meticulously conducted this time, fine results were achieved.

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Party Organizations at Various Levels in Loch'eng Hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, Energetically Train and Develop Minority Teachers for Admission into the Party

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 4, 1973)

(Our own correspondent) The Party organizations at various levels of Loch'eng hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, are energetically training and developing minority teachers for admission into the Party. Since last year, of the 156 newly recruited teacher Party members in the whole hsien, those of minority nationalities have accounted for 89. This is more than double the total of teacher Party members recruited before the great cultural revolution.

Lying in the area of the Chiuwan Mountains of northwest Kwangsi, Loch'eng hsien is multi-national area inhabited by Chuang, Han, Molao, T'ung, Yao, Miao and other minority nationalities. Of the 1,786 middle and primary school teachers there, 1,380 are of minority nationalities. The overwhelming majority of these minority teachers are from poor families with profound class feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao. Born in the mountainous area, they have a passionate love for the mountainous area. They work with vigor and constitute a backbone force of the educational undertaking there.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist Party-building line, this hsien paid inadequate attention to training the teachers of minority nationalities for admission into the Party, and very few of them were developed for this purpose. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the establishment of new Party organizations at various levels in Loch'eng hsien was followed by a serious study of Chairman Mao's relevant Party-building teachings, and the counter-revolutionary revisionist Party-building line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers was thoroughly criticized and repudiated. The great significance of the training and development of minority teachers was thus recognized. On the basis of heightened awareness, Party organizations at various levels adopted various measures for strengthening the training and education of prospective recruits among minority teachers. At the hsien and commune levels special organs responsible for the training, education evaluation and investigation of prospective recruits among the minority teachers were set up. A deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee assumed command, and he constantly went to the middle and primary schools to check up on the state of thought and work of the prospective recruits among minority teachers. Timely help in education was rendered.

The Party organizations at various levels took the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the conduct of education in ideology and political line as an important topic in the training of minority teachers for admission into the Party. Besides selecting prospective candidates for sending to study classes run by a higher level, measures such as conducting study classes and Party classes, collating and editing study data, etc., were adopted to help the minority teachers raise class consciousness and awareness of the line. From

the beginning of 1973 to date, with the commune taken as a unit, two to three courses of study for minority teachers have generally been run for more than 2,670 participants.

In the process of training and developing of minority teacher Party members, the Party organizations at various levels in Loch'eng hsien also offer them an opportunity to go to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements to brave the storm and face the world and to raise their awareness of the class struggle and struggle in line, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause come forward in the course of mass struggle and grow up through the steeling of the stormy revolution." Since last year, the hsien Party committee has organized two larger propaganda teams, and 230 minority teachers have joined them at different times. Led by the leading members of the hsien Party committee, they have gone to stay at selected spots in 17 brigades of the two communes of Tungmen and Szupa.

After joining a propaganda team, young teacher Shu Jen-hsing of the Chuang nationality was sent by the relevant Party organization to stay at a selected spot within the K'ents'un production team of the Szupa brigade where the class struggle was more acute and complicated. When he first arrived at this team, realizing that he was short of experience in rural work, he was apprehensive of bungling the job, and was in a mood to flinch from difficulties. A leading comrade of the hsien Party committee in charge of the team joined him in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "What is work? It means struggle." He encouraged Shu to work boldly and show courage in taking up heavy loads for the revolution. Shu was also helped in a concrete way to think out ways and means. Tested and tempered, Shu Jen-hsing raised his level of consciousness in the class struggle and struggle in line, and was admitted into the Party.

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MILITIA BUILDING

China Strengthens Militia Building

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

china has strengthened militia building by constantly raising the political consciousness of the militiamen and improving their military skill in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "militia work must be carried through organizationally, politically and militarily."

many advanced militia units have come to the fore in the past few years.

the militia battalion of the liuchuang production brigade in honan province often invites veteran militiamen to tell the younger generation how they fought the enemy during the war years while carrying out production. this has helped the battalion members raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's concept on people's war. they study politics and do military training even when they are busy with farm work.

the militia company of the hungchi production brigade in chingshan county, hupeh province, regularly organizes social investigations, holds exhibitions on class struggle and invites veteran poor peasants to contrast their past sufferings with their present happiness. this has helped the militiamen bear firmly in mind the sufferings of the working people in the old society. the militiamen pledged themselves to keep a firm hold of their guns for the sake of consolidation the dictatorship of the proletariat. the company has been cited on several occasions as an advanced unit in the locality.

the militiamen of a fishing brigade of the changtzu commune in liaoning province practise boat formation, underwater fighting and reconnaissance when they are out at sea. on shore, they practise handgrenade throwing and shooting. this has greatly raised their fighting capabilities.

the militiamen have played an ever greater role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, patrolling the coasts and border regions day and night alongside fighters of the people's liberation army, guarding railways, bridges, factories and forests and protecting the lives and property of the people. hunters of owenke nationality, who live in the thick forests of heilungkiang province constantly help p.l.a. men guard the country's frontier.

shock brigades made up of militiamen have taken part in building railways, highways, bridges and water conservancy works and opening mines. many militiamen have taken the lead in making technical innovations and conducting

scientific experiments in mines, factories and people's communes. militiamen are to be found where the work is most difficult and dangerous in harnessing the haiho river. members of the militia platoon of tai nationality of the manchinglan production brigade in yunnan province's hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou worked in mid-air with safety ropes round their waists during the building of water conservancy projects. after years of hard work, the militiamen and other commune members built a reservoir and four pumping stations and dug a 30-kilometre-long ditch. the more than 66 hectares of farmland that benefit from these projects yielded successive good harvests.

GRAIN HARVEST

East China Hsien Has Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jul. 7, 1973)

huantai county in east china's shantung province reaped ten per cent more wheat on 26,600 hectares than in 1972, as the collective strength triumphed over a dry spell that continued from last winter through this spring.

this year's yield per hectare was double that of 1970, when a new countywide effort began to expand the irrigated acreage.

the county used to rely entirely on underground water for irrigation. the shallow wells sunk during the years of individual farming always ran dry when a slight dry spell set in. systematic sinking of deeper wells started with the setting up of the people's communes in 1958, but this still could not cope with the rapid growth of agricultural production. so the communes and brigades built many pump wells in recent years, now having 4,300 in all.

under unified county leadership, the communes and brigades pooled their efforts and built two big projects to make use of river water. an irrigation network was completed and the irrigated acreage has been greatly expanded.

there was little rainfall in the spring and summer of last year but the wheat fields were watered seven or eight times and per hectare yield was larger than the 1971 figure.

the county also made efforts to farm scientifically. the peasants deep-ploughed the fields, adopted fine strains and improved farming methods, all to good effect.

Central China Hsien Reports Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 7, 1973)

a central china county reports a record wheat harvest of 3.8 tons per hectare on more than 16,000 hectares of land this year, the third consecutive year to top 3 tons per hectare.

wenhsien county in honan province lies north of the yellow river, for which the national programme for agricultural development sets the target of 3 tons per hectare for two crops a year. now the wheat crop alone met the target.

this was due to the efforts made by the county committee of the communist party of china to deepen the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. it led the cadres and commune members in improving farmland and carrying out scientific farming.

sandwiched between the yellow river and its tributary the hsinho, wenhsien county is high in its central regions and low-lying in the north and south. it used to be vulnerable to both drought and waterlogging, and wheat yield remained long at 0.75 tons per hectare.

the great proletarian cultural revolution fired the enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members to farm for the revolution. they launched a drive for water control and farmland improvement. after several years of hard work, 80 per cent of the county's land was able to give stable and high yields. the county's wheat yield rose to 3 tons per hectare in 1971 and then to 3.45 tons last year despite a prolonged dry spell.

at this juncture, some cadres and commune members became complacent, thinking that there was little room for a further increase in wheat output. the county party committee urged the cadres and commune members to study chairman mao's teaching: "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing". a county-wide discussion followed. after careful study and analysis, people found that wheat yield had been quite uneven in different communes -- some averaging 3.8 to 4.8 tons per hectare and others only 2.2 to 3 tons. this showed that there was still plenty room for increasing the yield.

a new campaign for irrigation and farmland improvement was touched off. some 3,000 pump wells were sunk and 170,000 metres of water-pipes laid to enlarge the irrigated area. as a result, 90 per cent of the wheat fields were watered three to five times this year when the county was hit by another dry spell.

before wheat sowing last autumn, the land was deep ploughed and levelled. over 90 per cent of the wheat fields were sown to good strains bred by the county's 76 agro-technique stations. production of chemical fertilizer was stepped up, and all communes and brigades expanded pig-breeding. by this spring, the whole county had more than 120,000 pigs, averaging 2.3 per household, as against 30,000 in 1970.

MEDICAL WORKERS

Peking Medical Workers in Frontier Areas and Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

some 8,800 peking medical workers in more than 100 teams have been touring china's frontier areas and countryside during the great proletarian cultural revolution in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". they are praised for their service by the local peasants.

these medical workers come from different peking hospitals, medical colleges and research institutions. the areas they have visited include shensi, yunnan, szechwan, kansu and tibet.

when a peking medical team working in hsishuang panna, yunnan province, learned that a woman of tai nationality in a far-off village had been blind for years, it immediately sent a surgical group there. after operation and careful nursing the woman, a heavily oppressed and exploited poor peasant before liberation, restored her sight.

an eye-doctor in this surgical group visited eleven production brigades and 29 production teams in the past year, giving a total of 5,000 treatments. his operations restored sight to 125 eyes suffering from cataracts or opacity in the cornea caused by trauma or some eye diseases.

a medical team which went to haiyuan county of ningsia found that peasant wang tien-kang's right arm adhered to the chest due to severe burns. after careful preparations, surgeons of the team performed a very successful operation which separated the arm from the chest and enabled the young commune member to do farm work again.

working in the revolutionary tradition, one medical team went from village to village in the mountains in the yenan administrative region to treat the patients and advise the local people how to prevent diseases. it made the rounds even during heavy snows. when necessary, the doctors would carry the patients to hospital on stretchers, sometimes covering many miles.

doctors of the medical team which went to the chiuchuan administrative region in kansu province made regular home calls, performed operations in herdsmen's tents, and did all they could for the convenience of the patients.

putting prevention first, peking medical teams, in cooperation with medical workers of the changyeh and chiuchuan administrative regions of kansu and the yenan administrative region of shensi, examined 280,000 people in a general survey of local goitre, chronic bronchitis, tuberculosis, gynecological and eye diseases. they also launched a mass drive for prevention and treatment.

the medical team working in hsishuang panna has trained more than 180 doctors, health workers and midwives for one county and more than 40 surgeons, anaesthetists, eye-doctors, gynecologists, obstetricians and dentists for two hospitals in the past year.

LUMBERMEN

Better Life for Chinese Lumbermen in Changpai Mountains

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 7, 1973)

winding through the vast changpai mountains, a forest railway goes northward to the no. 5 lumber area under the tashihtou forestry administration, where 207 families live in a cluster of new brick-and-tile houses.

the lumber area lies on the southern side of the border between kirin and heilungkiang provinces in northeast china. it is about two hours' train trip from tashihtou, centre of the administration.

there are 309 state workers, three in four being lumbermen. the others do service work, including cooks, medical personnel, teachers, shop assistants. the whole population has increased to 1,700.

the houses, built by the government, have heated walls or floors during the cold months. this is a tremendous improvement in the lumberjacks' living compared with the situation before liberation.

chang han-ting, a 56-year-old lumberman, says: "under the rule of imperialism and reaction we lived in draughty rough shacks or in dugouts covered by branches, with no protection against the biting cold. our diet consisted of a mixture of maize and acorn flour, and our clothing was rags and cement bags."

"we were forced to work 17 to 18 hours a day," he recalled with a choked voice. "when anyone was found too ill to work, he would be thrown out and often the dogs would eat the body."

chang han-ting got married at the age of 33, after china's liberation. "life for lumberjacks was so hard in old china that none of us could raise a family in the forest," he added.

in front of his house today is a garden where he grows vegetables. the family also raises poultry and pigs. a 140-kilogramme hog was slaughtered for the family during the spring festival.

"it would not have been possible for us lumberjacks to live so happily, but for the communist party, for new china and for chairman mao," he said.

the family has adequate, warm winter clothing, thick quilts for the bed, a beautiful desk clock and a radio to help them pass the long winter nights.

"i am paid more than 100 yuan every month," he said. "my wife and eldest son are also working. there are two smaller children in school. the family income in all is a little over 180 yuan a month. charges for the housing, water and electric lighting are nominal. our monthly food bill comes to about 80 yuan. we spend the rest on clothing, furniture and other consumer goods or put money in the bank." most of the families have bank savings.

a public dining-room provides three meals a day for unmarried young people, offering a choice of four or five dishes, plus rice and steamed break. a dish ranges in cost from five to 30 fen. in the evenings young people sing or play musical instruments in their dormitories.

the store in the settlement handles from 1,700 to 1,800 kinds of goods. fish, eggs, meat, clocks, watches,

sewing machines, radio-sets and good quality fabrics are fast sellers. a rough count showed that every family had at least one wrist watch, and some families have two or even three.

the life at the no. 5 lumber area is like that of all the lumberjacks under the tashihtou forestry administration which covers eight lumber areas with a total work force of 8,300.

there are 4 middle schools and 22 primary schools, enrolling 12,000. the schools are scattered in all the settlements so the children do not have to go far for an education.

there is a clinic in every lumber area and a general hospital at the centre. free medical care is available for all workers. there are 236 doctors and nurses.

a farm is now producing both grain and vegetables for the lumberjacks, apart from the food supplied by the state. a reservoir capable of irrigating 2,000 hectares of cropland is now under construction. it is already stocked with 2.4 million fish fry. there were good harvests of potatoes, radishes and cabbage last year. cucumber, spinach, beans and tomatoes are being grown for the first time in the valleys which have a frost-free period of only 90 to 115 days.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Shanghai Workers Protected Against Summer Heat

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 7, 1973)

shanghai's industrial departments have made preparations well in advance to protect the workers against the hot weather.

steel plants, printing and dyeing mills, glass works and enamelware factories have installed more ventilators in high-temperature workshops. water- and oil-cooling devices, insulating hoods and partition walls keep the workers away from heat-emitting equipment.

preparations against summer heat started as early as the beginning of the year. workers took part in drawing up the plan and were encouraged to make the equipment themselves. one shipyard made some 200 electric fans with scrap material. workers of the no. 1 printing and dyeing mill improved on the heat-reducing device installed

on the roof of the factory building to make it more effective. the device is now in wide use in other mills.

many factories have improved working conditions through technical innovations. the no. 6 enamelware factory recently made a silicon-controlled magnetic device that automatically takes out products from the furnaces, relieving the workers of the radiant heat. the steel-rolling shop of the no. 1 steel mill has replaced manual feeding with automatic feeding.

at wharves, railway stations and shipyards sun shades and awnings have been rigged up where workers can get a variety of cold drinks.

medical departments have been giving regular physical checkups to those who work under high temperature and publicizing knowledge about protection against heat stroke.

CHINA'S CLIMATE

Changes in China's Climate Over Past 5,000 Years

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

"preliminary study of changes in china's climate in past 5,000 years" is the title of a recent "people's daily" article by scientist chu ko-chen.

an analysis of available climatological and related material leads the writer to conclude that china had a warmer climate during the first 2,000-year period. the mean annual temperature was about two degrees centigrade higher than now, with the january temperature three to five degrees higher.

excavations at the panpotsun settlement of the new stone age period (5,600-6,080 years ago) and at yin hsu in anyang of honan province (1400-1100 b.c.) show that game included bamboo squirrels, musk-deer and buffalos. such tropical or sub-tropical animals are not to be found in these areas now. bone inscriptions show that the peasants of anyang planted rice about one month earlier than at present.

changes in the distribution of bamboo are another proof. during the late new stone age period, bamboo throve along the yellow river valley, down to the eastern sea-coast. this is not so now. in 110 b.c. there was

a dyke breach in the middle reaches of the yellow river and people in the area sealed the gap with stone-filled baskets plaited of bamboo. however, during the ming dynasty (1368-1644 a.d.) bamboo was no longer grown as an industrial crop on the northern bank of the yellow river, and the office long in charge of the undertaking stopped all work.

chu ko-chen holds that during the past 5,000 years, the northernmost line of the distribution of bamboo has moved south, about one to three degrees in latitude. after contrasting the temperatures of some localities in the lower reaches of the yellow and yangtze rivers, he concludes that china had a warm climate between 5,000 and 3,000 years ago.

starting 3,000 years ago, there has been a series of fluctuations in temperature, within a yearly mean of one to two degrees. the lowest temperatures were recorded in 1000 b.c., and 400, 1200 and 1700 a.d. in every period ranging between 400 and 800 years there were small cycles extending from 50 to 100 years in which the temperature rose or dropped within a range of 0.5 to one degree.

during the period of the shang and chou dynasties (circa 16th century b.c. to 770 b.c.), the people of the tan kingdom (tancheng today) in the lower reaches of the yellow river started farming. at first sight of the swallows at the vernal equinox (march 21). but the swallows now come in the lower reaches of the yangtze river to the south on march 22. the difference of temperature between tancheng and shanghai in the lower yangtze is about 1.5 degrees, reaching 4.6 degrees in january. this confirms the conclusion drawn from the changes in the distribution of bamboo.

the climate of the early chou dynasty soon turned cool. however, it became warm again during the spring and autumn period (770-475 b.c.). during the chin dynasty (221-207 b.c.) the first signs of spring appeared three weeks earlier than 1,800 years later. the distribution of some sub-tropical industrial crops, including tangerines in szechwan, mulberry trees in shantung, bamboo in shensi and varnish trees in southern honan, was further north than today.

at the beginning of the first century, the climate in china began to turn cooler. there was still snow and frost in late spring in loyang in western honan province, then the capital. the cold period did not last long, so that oranges and tangerines could be grown extensively in southern honan. but less than 200 years later, orange trees planted in linchang in this area failed to bear fruit, and the huai river in the south was frozen. the climate was colder than it is, the low point being the decade between 280 and 289 a.d., when the mean

annual temperature was one to two degrees lower than at present. historical records show that till the first half of the sixth century, the winter was colder than it is today.

however, the climate again turned warmer in the mid-seventh century. the orange and tangerine trees in the palace in sian bore fruit in 751 a.d., and there were similar records between 841 and 847 a.d. such citrus fruits do not survive a temperature under eight degrees below zero, centigrade, but the lowest temperature in present-day sian is below that.

the climate in china turned cold at the beginning of the 12th century. between 1131 and 1260 a.d., the date for the last snowfall in every decade averaged one month later than for the last decade of the previous century. in october 1170, the western hills outside peking were white with snow. this is rare nowadays. foochow is the northernmost place along the east china sea-coast where lichees grow. but lichees were twice completely destroyed there by cold, once in 1110 and the other time in 1178, both within the 12th century.

winter in many places began to grow warm again at the turn of the 12th century, but only temporarily. there were no snow and ice in hangchow in 1200, 1213, 1216 and 1220, when apricot trees in peking blossomed in the same season as today. such a warm temperature seemed to continue till the second half of the 13th century. in november 1351, ice floes came down the yellow river in shantung province, while in recent years they have appeared here only in december. the snow-line of the tienshan mountain around the sailimu lake in sinkiang in the 13th century was about 200 to 500 metres lower as it is today. the cold period started about 1350 in the russian plain in europe. in the areas of present-day germany and austria, the years 1429-1465 marked the start of a worsening climate, and the poor harvests of 1430, 1550 and 1590 in england were related to the cold climate. this shows that the cold waves originating in east asia gradually moved west.

from past data concerning the frozen periods of some major rivers and lakes in the country between the 13th and 20th centuries one can see that china had warm winters between 1550 and 1600, 1720 and 1830, and cold winters between 1470 and 1520, 1620 and 1720, 1840 and 1890. if they were classified in terms of century, the 17th century was the coldest and the 19th century the next coldest.

this conforms to the days of frost for japan's lake suwa ko (36 degrees north latitude, 138 degrees east longitude). but the beginning and ending of japan's severe winters were a quarter of a century earlier than those of china.

in the 50 years between 1650 and 1700, the famous orange and tangerine orchards in kiangsi province were twice completely destroyed by cold waves. taihu lake, the han river and the huai river in central china were each frozen on four occasions, and tungting lake was frozen twice. it snowed frequently in the tropical zone of the country. the peking section of the grand canal was frozen for 107 days, whereas the period of frost in the present-day peking area is about 56 days. it can be estimated that winter in peking in the mid-17th century was about two degrees colder as it is today.

it was warmer in peking, nanking, hangchow and soochow between 1801 and 1850 than in the previous or subsequent 50 years.

the winter temperature in shanghai over the past 80 years and more has fluctuated between 0.5 degrees and one degree. tientsin has shown a similar trend, with the highest and lowest points of the curve coming a few years earlier and with a greater amplitude; as for hongkong, the highest and lowest points of the curve are later than shanghai, and with a smaller amplitude.

the climatic changes in china in the past 80 years have influenced the advances and recessions of the glaciers in the tienshan mountains. investigations by the glacier team of the chinese academy of sciences show that between 1910 and 1960, the snow-line of the tienshan mountains in sinkiang rose 40 to 50 metres as a result of the rise in temperature, and the glaciers in the western part receded 500 to 1,000 metres while those in the eastern part receded 200 to 400 metres.

after contrasting the climatic variations in europe with china since the third century, the writer says that the fluctuations in europe generally lagged behind those in china. since the rise and fall of the snow-line is related to temperature, he contrasts the changes of the snow-lines in china and norway, and found that on the whole they rose and fell to the same extent, but with the time lag noted. the only exception was a cold period in norway in 400 b.c., which did not occur in china.

in conclusion, chu ko-chen says that mastery of the laws of past climatic changes will certainly benefit future long-range weather forecasting.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHANG SHIH-CHAO

Hongkong Memorial Meeting for Mr. Chang Shih-chao

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jul. 7, 1973)

mr. chang shih-chao (hsing-yen), member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and curator of the central research institute of culture and history, died of illness despite medical treatment at his residence here on july first, 1973 at the age of 92. he was visiting relatives in hongkong.

a meeting in memory of mr. chang shih-chao was held at the hongkong funeral house by various circles in hongkong and macao this morning.

attending the memorial service were deputy secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee lien kuan, who has made a special trip to hongkong to pay last respects to mr. chang shih-chao, and personalities from all walks of life in hongkong and macao and friends of mr. chang shih-chao, including li chu-sheng, fei yi ming, richard charles lee, cheng sai ping, wong kwan cheng, ho yin, chen yao-tsai, ko cheng-ping, pun ching an, ting hsiung-chao, wang chi-yuan, wang chen-yu, wang tung-ming, wang teh-chao, fang yuan-mou, pai chieh-chih, shih hui, mou jun-sun, chu yi, chu ho-kao, li tzu-sung, li hsia-wen, li sung, li yen, li ping-chien, li fu-ho, li chen-chih, ho tien, wang tsung-yen, yu ping-hsi, chi feng, wu wen-cheng, wu hsing-tsai, wu kang-min, lin chu-chu, hu pai-chuan, hu chang-tu, hu hui-chun, cha liu pi-ju, yuan chia-lin, hsu ying, tang hsiang-chien, ma wan-chi, chin hui-chen, kuo tseng-kai, mokhing, liang han-tan, chen yi-ming, chen pi-shih, chen chun-pao, chen chuan-chuan, chen chin-tang, chen hsia-tzu, chuang chung-wen, chang kuang-tou, chang ya-ping, chang chin-tien, cheng mu-hao, tang ping-ta, tseng lu-chuan, huang wen-shan, huang chu-su, huang tsu-fen, huang meng-hua, yang kuang, liao sheng-tung, chiu but york, chao tsung-yen, hsiung shao-hao, tsai shao-chang, cheng tung-tsai, henry ying tung fok, lu tun, chien jih-lin, chung wing kwong, tan jen-chiu, m.c. soo and yang tsung-han, as well as more than 1,300 representatives from the hongkong and macao trade unions, industrial and commercial organizations, and press, film, theatrical, sports, cultural, educational, publishing, trade, shipping and banking circles.

a portrait of the late mr. chang shih-chao hung in the memorial hall. there were wreaths from lien kuan, and people of various walks of life and organizations in hongkong and macao.

at the memorial service, fei yi ming, vice-chairman of the funeral committee, read out the july 1st messages

of condolence to the family of mr. chang shih-chao sent by chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress, premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman fu tso-yi of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, as well as by the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council, the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. and the united front work department of the central committee of the communist party of china.

chairman chu teh said in his message: "i am very much depressed to learn the demise of mr. hsing-yen." mr. hsing-yen "was overjoyed and inspired by the progress of china's socialist cause and had worked untiringly for the reunification and prosperity of the motherland. i hereby cable my condolences."

premier chou en-lai sent the message: "i am very much grieved at the death of mr. hsing-yen in hongkong. in the past twenty years or more mr. hsing-yen loved chairman mao, stood for the leadership of the communist party and had made his contributions to the cause of the reunification of the country and to socialist construction. i hereby cable this message and my regards."

fu tso-yi's message read: "under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, mr. hsing-yen in the past twenty years or more took an active part in political activities, concerned himself with the cause of china's socialist construction and made light of fatigue in working for the reunification of the motherland. his patriotism will live in our memory."

li chu-sheng, vice-chairman of the funeral committee, delivered a eulogy.

he said: "mr. chang was born in changsha, hunan. he devoted himself to the research of culture and history and produced an abundance of writings. he was known far and wide among men of letters. on the eve of china's liberation he spared no effort in bringing about the peace talks between the kuomintang and the communist party.

"tremendous changes have taken place in our motherland in the past two decades and more with her might growing with each passing day. mr. chang witnessed and experienced all this, and his joy and admiration were evident in his conversations and writings.

"mr. chang loved chairman mao. he concerned himself with socialist construction and made unremitting efforts for the reunification and prosperity of the motherland. he was preoccupied till death with the cause of peaceful reunification of our motherland.

"in commemorating his death, let us encourage one another and unite to strive for still greater achievements in our motherland's socialist revolution and construction and for

the liberation of taiwan and the reunification of our motherland at an earlier date."

while mr. chang shih-chao was ill, li chu-sheng and chu yi, deputy directors of the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency, pun ching an, deputy inspector-general of the bank of china, fei yi ming, publisher of the "ta kung pao", and wong kwan cheng, chairman of the chinese general chamber of commerce of hongkong, went to see him at his residence.

after mr. chang shih-chao passed away, lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, mr. chang's daughter chang han-chih and his relatives and old friends including li ming-hui, made a special trip from peking to hongkong on july 4 to take part in the funeral service. upon his arrival in hongkong, lien kuan called on mr. chang's wife yin teh-chen, his son chang ko and his daughter chang mei and expressed sympathy to them.

a funeral committee was formed by 140 people from all circles of hongkong and macao with liang wei-lin as the chairman and li chu-sheng, fei yi ming, richard charles lee, chong sai ping, wong kwan cheng, ho yin, chen yao-tsai, ko cheng-ping and pun ching an as the vice-chairmen.

personalities of various circles and representatives of various organizations in hongkong and macao went to the funeral house to pay homage to the late mr. chang shih-chao and laid wreaths there.

among those who paid homage at the hongkong funeral house or the hongkong branch of the hsinhua news agency were brigadier rainald lewthwaite, director of protocol of the hongkong government, pham hong quang and nguyen van thuan, general representative and deputy general representative of the national importexport corporations of the democratic republic of viet nam in hongkong, amanullah zafar, consul-general of pakistan, juan g. vizcarra zavala, consul-general of peru, ramon rodriguez benson, consul-general of mexico, miguel figuerola ramrez, consul-general of cuba, francois geoffroy-dechaume, consul-general of france, mr. muneyoshi oka, consul of japan, and his wife, d.c. lyth, honorary consul-general of finland, and w.s. tsang, honorary consul-general of greece.

leading members of the chinese journalists' delegation, the chinese unearthed relics exhibition delegation, the chinese volleyball delegation and the chinese table tennis delegation, who passed through hongkong en route to other countries, went to the funeral house to pay their respects and lay wreaths there.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

a military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, left here for albania by special plane this morning. it will take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army and pay a friendly visit.

the members of the delegation are: liu tao-sheng, deputy commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, tsou yen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and wu hao-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania (already in albania).

seeing the delegation off at the airport were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese p.l.a., hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, chang tsung-hsun, fu chuan-tso and wang yueh-hsi.

also present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and counsellor jovan andoni and military attache qazim kapisyzi of the albanian embassy here.

Albanian National Youth Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

the albanian national youth men's volleyball team with skender tupia as its leader and thanas toto as its deputy leader concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

it was seen off at the airport by yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, chao pin, a leading member of the chinese volleyball association, leading members of departments concerned wei ming, chang hsi, wang wen-chung and pei chih, and chinese volleyball coaches and players.

faik golemi, first secretary of the albanian embassy in china, was also present.

Peking Photo Exhibition Marks 30th Anniversary of Albanian People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

a photo exhibition marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the people's army of albania opened at the military museum of the chinese people's revolution here this afternoon.

among the visitors to the exhibition were tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of other departments including wang ti-kang, wang yueh-hsi, li kuang-hsiang, hu peng-fei and kao teh-hsiang, as well as hundreds of commanders and fighters of the three services.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, counsellor of the albanian embassy jovan andoni and his wife, military attache qazim kapisyzi and his wife, and other embassy officials were present.

the exhibition is sponsored by the p.l.a. general political department. in the place of honour is a huge photo showing the chinese people's great leader chairman mao cordially shaking hands with the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha. the photos on display vividly show the glorious course of struggle and growth the people's army of albania has traversed over the past 30 years under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour, and the gigantic role the army plays in defending and building the country.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Film Reception in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 7, 1973)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a film reception at the embassy here yesterday evening for leading members of the albanian ministry of agriculture and some of its staff members.

the guests saw a colour chinese documentary "taohai -- red banner on agricultural front".

among the guests were piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and hilmi zajmi, vice-minister of agriculture.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and friendship between china and albania.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese National Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 7, 1973)

the burmese national men's volleyball team led by manager u shwe zan aung left here for hangchow by train this morning after a visit to this east china city.

the burmese team flew in here from sian on july 4. the shanghai branch of the chinese volleyball association gave a dinner for the visitors that evening.

while in shanghai, the guest team had friendly matches with the shanghai youth team and the shantung provincial youth team. it defeated the shanghai team 3:2 but lost to the shantung team 2:3. the friendly matches drew applause from several thousand spectators. among them were leading members of departments concerned lin teh-ming and yin min.

the burmese guests also visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a ball-making factory and went sightseeing in the city.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet he gave this evening to mark the success of samdech norodom sihanouk's visit to african and european countries:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,

respected special envoy ieng sary,

distinguished guests from cambodia,

friends and comrades,

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme sihanouk, accompanied by special envoy ieng sary, have successfully concluded their friendly visit to eleven countries, namely, senegal, guinea, mali, the congo, zambia, morocco, mauritania, algeria, albania, yugoslavia and romania and have now returned to peking. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people, i extend our warmest congratulations to samdech sihanouk on the complete success of his visit.

samdech sihanouk's tour lasted for nearly two months and covered about fifty thousand kilometres. the noble patriotism shown by samdech sihanouk in slighting the fatigue and making such a long journey for the cause of independence and liberation of his country merits our admiration.

it was shortly after concluding his trip of historic significance to the interior of cambodia that samdech sihanouk set out to visit friendly countries in africa and europe as the honourable envoy of the cambodian people, bearing the happy tidings of victories of the patriotic armed forces and people of cambodia. he acquainted the leaders and people of these countries with the excellent situation in cambodia and the new outlook of the liberated zone of cambodia, which he had seen personally. the brilliant victories of the heroic cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression

and for national salvation were warmly applauded by these countries and their people.

samdech sihanouk was accorded a grand and warm welcome and cordial hospitality in his visit to the eleven african and european countries. his visit has not only strengthened the solidarity and friendship between the cambodian people and the people of various countries, but further raised the international standing of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia and extended their political influence. now about forty countries have recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia as the sole legal government of cambodia. this is another proof that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. the cambodian people have friends all over the world. we are greatly rejoiced and inspired by the fact that the cambodian people's just struggle is enjoying ever more widespread sympathy and support internationally.

at present, the war waged by the cambodian people to punish the traitorous lon nol clique is developing victoriously. huddled in the isolated city of phnom penh, that clique is in the grip of a general crisis. the days of its feeble survival are numbered. the continued bombing of cambodia by u.s. imperialism will only further arouse the strong opposition of the cambodian people and the people of all countries, the american people included. recently, the saigon administration has further incessantly violated the paris agreement and the joint communique on viet nam and openly threatened to take every means for military intervention in cambodia. the traitorous lon nol clique intends, in addition, to introduce mercenaries from thailand for help. it can be said with certainty that in taking these truculent actions they will be lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet; these actions can neither save the traitorous lon nol clique from its total collapse, nor prevent the cambodian people from advancing from victory to victory.

the chinese and cambodian peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers standing together in times of need. the chinese government and people resolutely support the just struggle of the fraternal cambodian people. samdech norodom sihanouk's historic five-point declaration has pointed out the clear direction for a settlement of the cambodian question. recently, samdech sihanouk and the royal government of national union of cambodia have again and again demanded that the united states immediately stop its bombing and military intervention in cambodia. we firmly support the just stand of the cambodian people. we are convinced that the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation will surely be crowned with final victory.

now i propose a toast

to the great victories of the cambodian people,

to the complete success of samdech norodom sihanouk's visit to the eleven african and european countries,

to the friendship and solidarity between the cambodian people and the people of the african and european countries,

to the close friendship and militant unity between the chinese people and the three indochinese peoples,

to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk and mme sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth,

to the health of special envoy ieng sary,

to the health of the cambodian ministers and their wives present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, at the banquet given in his honour by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

your excellency respected mr. premier of the people's republic of china,

the very friendly and kind words you have addressed to me, the unreserved support accorded to the khmer people and their just struggle which you have solemnly reaffirmed in the name of the people's republic of china, the brilliant banquet of this evening and, above all, the grand welcome given to me at the airport yesterday afternoon by the glorious people of peking -- all these splendid, exciting and moving tokens of the exceptional friendship and the extraordinary solidarity of the glorious chinese people, of their very illustrious, very respected and beloved leader, his excellency chairman mao tsetung, and of their prestigeous

party and government cannot but inspire our people and our entire national resistance as they fill us with joy and pride.

allow us to express to you our most profound gratitude from the bottom of our hearts.

x x x

your excellency respected mr. premier,

excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

his excellency premier chou en-lai has had the kindness, in his magnificent speech, to highly appraise the results that i have obtained for the khmer people and their national resistance during my mission to eleven friendly countries in africa and europe.

allow me, on my part, to pay heartfelt homage to the people's republic of china whose political and diplomatic support and multiformed assistance, accorded generously, in all fraternity and sincerity, have contributed powerfully to the success of my mission. allow me to extend my heartfelt thanks and those of the entire cambodian delegation to all the chinese brothers and sisters who made all-out efforts over two months, with remarkable devotion, self-denial, competence and talents, to ensure the full material success of our journey of more than 50,000 kilometres and many important stopovers.

allow me also to address my faithful and affectionate thoughts and most cordial and thankful salutations to senegal, guinea, mali, the congo, zambia, morocco, mauritania, algeria, albania, yugoslavia and romania, which i have had the pleasure and honour to visit in this chronological order and which have given me a warm welcome, hospitality and support of the highest level and of which i shall preserve an indelible memory.

x x x

your excellency respected mr. premier,

your excellency respected mr. marshal yeh chien-ying,

your excellencies respected messieurs and mesdames high personages of the people's republic of china,

excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

while in the whole world and even in indochina the peoples enjoy peace, though for some of them this peace is troubled from time to time, the khmer people are plunged more than ever in the hell of war, a war which is rendered still more tragic and inhuman by the air raids of genocide that president richard nixon of the u.s.a. has ordered his military aircraft to carry out night and day since last march against our poor country, cambodia.

more recently, the pentagon of the u.s. has shamelessly informed the world that cambodia alone is receiving each month more u.s. bombs than did the whole of indochina before the ceasefire in viet nam and laos and that, at present, cambodia is receiving 200 tactical u.s. air raids and 40 strategic u.s. air raids everyday.

apart from our vietnamese and lao brothers, what people have suffered so much from a foreign power as the khmer people? the indescribable martyrdom of the khmer people should revolt the conscience of all the nations of the world.

alas, only about forty countries have the courage and generosity to give effective support to the just cause of our people, who are being tormented in the cruellest and most dastardly fashion by u.s. imperialism and by the will of a single man: mr. richard nixon.

what crime did the khmer people commit to deserve a punishment so infernal, which mr. richard nixon even dares to reserve the right to prolong beyond august 15, 1973?

our only "crime", if crime there be, is obstinately to refuse u.s. neo-colonialism. u.s. imperialism, with the odious complicity of a handful of traitors in its pay (i have named the clique of lon nol, sirik matak, in tam and cheng heng), justifies its arch-criminal intervention in cambodia by a so-called "invasion" of my country by the "north vietnamese and the vietcong".

once again i solemnly declare before the whole world that there is not a single north vietnamese or nfl unit fighting the war in cambodia, and that even in the field of logistics the democratic republic of viet nam scrupulously respects the prohibitive clauses of article 20 of the vietnamese-american agreement signed in paris on january 27, 1973. from that date, the khmer people's armed forces of national liberation have not received any arms or ammunition from fraternal countries. their new arms and ammunition have been furnished to them involuntarily by the routed units of the traitorous lon nol army.

u.s. senator edward kennedy sizes up exactly the problem of cambodia, wholly created by president nixon, when he says that the permission given by the u.s. congress to the president to continue his aerial bombings will, in the eyes of history, stain with blood the hands of those who have voted for this continuation of the bloodshed. indeed, nothing, absolutely nothing, can justify the military intervention in cambodia by the united states of america.

the cambodian problem would ipso facto be resolved upon the cessation of this intervention, a cessation which was most solemnly promised by the washington government in the framework of article 20 of the paris agreement of january 27, 1973.

your excellency respected mr. premier,

respected excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

the dramatic experience of the last years and last months testifies that president richard nixon lets himself be neither moved by pathetic appeals nor impressed by the votes of the u.s. congress in favour of a cessation of u.s. air raids against cambodia.

furthermore, in anticipation of a de-escalation of its air war of genocide, a de-escalation which the u.s. congress and public opinion may impose on it beginning on august 15, u.s. imperialism has already taken two military measures against the khmer people and their armed forces of national liberation:

first, several thousand mercenaries of thailand, trained and paid by the cia and made "available" by the ceasefire in laos, have already been introduced into certain of our provinces, particularly in battambang. starting from august 16, it can be foreseen that u.s. imperialism will introduce into cambodia several thousands of other thailand mercenaries and even army units of saigon.

secondly, the air force of the puppet republic of saigon has already received orders to get ready to relieve the u.s. air force in regard to the raids of genocide in cambodia starting from august 15, 1973.

confronted by this irreversible determination of president richard nixon to strike the khmer people to death, i take upon myself the responsibility of issuing an appeal to the governments of countries that cannot tolerate this unjust condemnation of the khmer people to death. i do not ask them to make further protests against the air raids on cambodia, for protests, popular demonstrations, resolutions of international conferences and even the votes of parliaments are and will remain futile.

u.s. imperialism does not understand and will never understand anything other than the language of force. to force one must respond with force. that is why i venture to ask all friendly countries, all fraternal countries and anti-imperialist comrades-in-arms of the khmer people to give, send and bring over as soon as possible arms and particularly ammunition, again ammunition and always ammunition, to the cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation, so as to help them prevent the extermination of the khmer country and people and regain national independence.

an effective response to my appeal by friendly and fraternal countries will not at all violate the spirit and letter of the paris agreement and its famous article 20. the entire world knows that the agreement and this article are being violated from top to bottom and solely by the government of the united states of america.

in giving the pafnlc arms and above all ammunition which they lack, the friendly and fraternal countries will simply be doing an act of justice, for they will be doing nothing more than allowing the people of a small country to survive by repelling the most terrible and cowardly aggression by the richest and militarily most powerful country of the world and of all times.

your excellency respected mr. premier,

respected excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

allow me to solicit all states, all governments and all peoples who cherish freedom, peace and justice not to regard the khmers of the nufc, the rgnuc and the pafnlc as war-mongers and thus be taken in by the perfidious propaganda and lies of u.s. imperialism and its chief, an "old fox".

this propaganda dares to claim cynically that u.s. air raids on cambodia "serve exclusively the cause of peace" -- (sic exclamation).

if the usa or another super-power should try to neo-colonize your countries and impose on your enslaved peoples a "peace" without independence and a peace with blows of bombs and napalm, would you accept such a peace kneeling down, with bent backs and putting down your arms? i am sure not exclamation

no exclamation the khmer people will never accept an "american peace", which forces them to give up the liberation of the 9 per cent of the national territory that is still in the hands of u.s. neo-colonialism.

no exclamation the khmer people will never accept an "american peace", which will compel their rgnuc to dissolve itself and be replaced by a government of so-called "coalition" and "reconciliation", that is to say, a coalition and reconciliation with the traitors.

no exclamation the khmer people will never accept an "american peace", which will impose on them an "in-place ceasefire", that is to say, an actual partition, a division, for long years if not for ever, of cambodia into two parts, or two states or two governments or two administrations.

the khmer people, by my voice, request the friendly governments and countries not to fall into the trap laid by the propaganda machine of president richard nixon, which is now claiming that "very active negotiations are under way to achieve very soon a ceasefire, peace and a political solution in cambodia."

this propaganda absolutely does not correspond with cambodian realities, nor even with "nixon's" realities, because nixon is mortally afraid that an eventual victory of the khmer people's revolution will arouse many other

peoples of the third world in their turn to shake off the ever more intolerable yoke of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and zionism.

nixon would never give back to cambodia true independence and a "cambodian peace", because he knows very well that the cambodian people are shedding their blood not only for their own national salvation but also for that of other oppressed peoples.

therefore, i solemnly denounce the hypocrisy of the u.s. government which claims that "negotiations are under way and yielding results" concerning the solution of the cambodian problem.

what kind of negotiations are they? according to a minister of a west european country, an accomplice of u.s. imperialism, these negotiations have taken and are taking place in certain capitals in western and eastern europe and in asia.

now, we are no longer in the "munich" epoch in which a hitler, a mussolini, a chamberlain and a daladier could carve up at leisure a small defenceless "czechoslovakia".

the khmer people will never allow foreign imperialist or pro-imperialist powers or their accomplices to carve up "small cambodia" as they please. small cambodia can defend herself to the end to assure her survival at all costs.

the khmer people, their nufc, their rgnuc and their pafnlc will fight to the end, even if there are left for them only the archaic weapons of their ancestors (bows and arrows, cutters, hammers, axes, shovels, picks and cudgels) to do so. they will spend 3 years, or 10 years or 20 years or even longer if necessary, but they will win in their just demands, which constitute and will constitute unalterably the only solution of the cambodian problem, namely:

- first, complete and final cessation of all military (air and other) interventions by the u.s.a., its satellites in bangkok and saigon and other hostile countries.

- second, complete elimination of the traitorous, illegal, anti-national, anti-popular, fascist and utterly corrupt "khmer republic".

- third, total, unconditional and irreversible withdrawal of all u.s. and pro-u.s. military personnel and all non-cambodian personnel serving u.s. imperialism -- neo-colonialism from khmer territory.

it is in these unshakable sentiments that i have the honour to express once again, in the name of the khmer people, their nufc, rgnuc and pafnlc, our eternal gratitude

to the people's republic of china -- our no. 1 supporter -- and our appreciation of the just and inestimable value of her friendship, a friendship of absolute fidelity and exemplary solidarity. i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the chinese people and the grandeur of the people's republic of china,

to the health, long life and happiness of his excellency chairman mao tse-tung and his wife,

to the health and long life of his excellency premier chou en-lai and his wife,

to the health and long life of his excellency marshal yeh chien-ying,

to the health of the other high chinese personages here present,

to the health of all the friends here present,

to the unbreakable friendship uniting the chinese and khmer peoples,

to the common victory of the vietnamese, lao and khmer peoples over the aggressor and neo-colonialist u.s. imperialism,

to the prosperity of the peoples and the grandeur of the eleven friendly countries of africa and europe which i have had the honour to visit recently,

to the prosperity of all the peoples and the grandeur of all the countries that are friends of the nufc and the rgnuc,

to the victory of the african, latin american and asian peoples over zionism, racism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism exclamation

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Cultural Exhibition Opens in Montreal

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Jul. 6, 1973)

a chinese cultural exhibition sponsored by the canada-china society was opened last evening as part of the 1973 international cultural exhibition -- "man and his world" -- being held in montreal.

among the 350 guests present at the opening ceremony were mayor of montreal jean drapeau, councillors of the city, prominent figures from various walks of life and representatives of overseas chinese in montreal. chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang was also present.

on show in the chinese exhibition are bronze artifacts of the shang dynasty (nearly 3,000 years ago), porcelains of the ming and ching dynasties and other ancient relics, as well as chinese brush paintings by famous contemporaries and fine handicrafts. photos recording the development of friendship between china and canada and between the peoples of the two countries, and pictures depicting the life of the chinese people are also on display.

in his opening speech, professor paul t. k. lin, president of the canada-china society, said that the chinese cultural exhibition is dedicated to the building of further "understanding, friendship and cooperative relations between the canadian and chinese peoples".

he also referred to the purpose of the newly-organised canada-china society.

mayor drapeau warmly welcomed the opening of the exhibition. he said that the chinese exhibition reflects arts and culture of the brave and tenacious chinese people. he wished the further development of the friendship between canada and china.

chinese ambassador yao kuang in his speech expressed the conviction that "with the efforts made by the canada-china society, the present exhibition will serve to promote the cultural exchanges between our two countries and further the understanding and friendship between our two peoples".

the society gave a reception after the opening ceremony. a chinese film, "a 2,100-year-old tomb excavated", was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jul. 5, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation led by doctor tsai pao-hsien arrived here from mexico today for a friendly visit to chile.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were dr. patricio arroyo, official in charge of the international relations of the ministry of public health; dr. gustavo molina and other chilean doctors and friends.

also present at the airport was tihg hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy in chile.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Ambassador to China Gives Luncheon for Visiting Cuban Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro and his wife gave a luncheon here today on the occasion of the visit to china by the cuban men's and women's volleyball delegation.

present at the banquet were chao cheng-hung and li meng-hua, leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned chang chih-huai, jen chao, wang cheng-fu and kuo lei, as well as chinese volleyball players.

silvio gutierrez, leader of the cuban delegation, and chao pin, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, made heart-warming speeches at the banquet.

during their stay in china, the cuban friends visited peking and harbin, and had friendly matches with the chinese national and provincial men's and women's volleyball teams.

the cuban friends will leave for home today and tomorrow in two groups.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Chinese Ambassador to Dahomey Presents Credentials to President Kerekou

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

ku hsiao-po, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of dahomey, presented his credentials to lieutenant-colonel mathieu kerekou, president of the republic of dahomey, at the republican palace today, according to a report from cotonou.

after receiving the credentials, president kerekou had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion was dahomey foreign minister major michel aladaye.

chinese counsellor kao o and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

ambassador ku hsiao-po arrived in cotonou on june 21. he called on foreign minister michel aladaye on july 5.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese School-boy Athletics Delegation Leader Calls on Greek Government Officials

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

chang lien-hua, leader of the chinese school boy athletics delegation, wednesday called on mr. nicolas gadonas, minister of the national education and religion and mr. c. aslanidis, vice-minister of the national education and religion and chairman of the organizing committee of the first international school athletics championship for boys, according to a report from athens.

chou po-ping, chinese ambassador to greece, was present on the occasion.

earlier chang lien-hua called on mr. iannis xan thinakis, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the first international school athletics championship for boys and director of physical education and hygiene of the greek ministry of national education and religion, and mr. george vladimirs, secretary-general of the all-greece athletic general secretariat.

the chinese school boy athletics delegation arrived in athens on june 27. they will participate in the international school athletics championship for boys to be held in athens from today to july 12, 1973.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Volleyball Teams Hold First Match in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Jul. 5, 1973)

the peking men's and women's volleyball teams had their first friendly match with the italian national men's and women's volleyball teams here yesterday evening.

among the 12,000 spectators were giulio onesti, president of the italian national olympic committee, giancarlo giannozzi, president of the volleyball federation of italy, mario mondello, director of the department of cultural and technical cooperation of the italian foreign ministry, and wang chuan-pin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy.

the women's players started the match. the chinese women's team employed flexible tactics coupled with hard smashes while the italian team put up a stiff fight and saved many seemingly unretrievable shots. the two teams exchanged services on many occasions before either of them was able to score a point. the score was 3:0 in favour of the chinese team.

the chinese men's team was steady in its defence but the italians smashed hard and were also good at closing the net. the host team organised many quick smashing attacks to win the match in three straight sets.

the match, which was loudly applauded, proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese volleyball teams arrived here on july 1 at the conclusion of a visit to syria.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih Meet Hisao Kuroda and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and his wife ai kuroda.

present at the meeting were mr. hisao kuroda's son akio kuroda, daughter-in-law nanako kuroda and assistants yoshihiko okamoto and hisayuki takahta.

also present were sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, lin li-yun, ching pu-chun, li fu-teh, shan ta-chi, tang chia-hsuan, liang yin-chu and li fen.

Japanese TU Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

the delegation of the general council of trade unions and the federation of independent trade unions of japan left here by air today to tour shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home.

leader of the delegation is isamu inoue, director of the treasury of the general council of trade unions, deputy leader is hajime saieto, chairman of the national electric wire workers' union under the federation of independent trade unions and secretary general is kansaku yagi, head of the national movement division of the general council of trade unions.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including ou tang-liang, han hsi-ya, lo shu-chen and kuo ying-fu.

the delegation has already toured peking, shenyang, fushun, talien and tientsin.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Plays First Friendly Matches with Japanese Volleyball Teams in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 7, 1973)

the men's and women's teams of the chinese volleyball delegation played their first friendly matches with the japanese national men's volleyball team and the japanese university women-students' team respectively at the tokyo gymnasium this afternoon.

a grand opening ceremony took place before the matches. 5,000 spectators gave a standing ovation to the volleyball players of the two countries as they entered the gymnasium. the national arthems of the two countries were played. masaichi nishikawa, chairman of the japan volleyball association, and hsia lang, leader of the chinese volleyball delegation, spoke at the ceremony.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents attended the ceremony and watched the matches.

the excellent skill of the players of the two countries won repeated applause from the spectators. a friendly atmosphere of unity prevailed throughout the matches. the chinese women's team won by 3:0 and the japanese men's team won by 3:1.

yesterday evening the japan volleyball association and the japan-china cultural exchange association gave a cocktail party at hotel new otani here in honour of the chinese volleyball delegation.

present at the party were over 400 japanese friends, korean friends and patriotic chinese residents in japan.

addressing the party, masaichi nishkawa, chairman of the japan volleyball association, kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and hsia lang, leader of the chinese volleyball delegation, expressed their hope that the sportsmen of the two countries will contribute to strengthening the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples through friendly volleyball matches.

the party was permeated with a warm, friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Woman Writer Han Suyin Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

woman writer han suyin wound up her visit to china and left here by air today.

she was seen off at the airport by chang ying and liu kuang-ya, leading members of chinese departments concerned.

teng ying-chao met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the writer, while she was in peking.

chiao kuan-hua, liao cheng-chih, chang wen-chin, ting hsueh-sung and lin lin attended the farewell cocktails given by han suyin, vincent ruthnaswamy and sidney glazier.

during her stay in china, han suyin toured kunming, kueilin and other places.

CHINA AND MALTA

Feature Story: Heroic People, Warm Hospitality

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

following is a feature story which our correspondent with the shanghai acrobatic troupe sent back from malta:

it was late june that the shanghai acrobatic troupe came to malta on a six-day tour, bringing with it the friendship and respect of the chinese people to the maltese people. it was friendly greeted and warmly received by the maltese government and people. while in malta, members of the troupe acquainted themselves with the tradition of the glorious struggle of the maltese people which is of great educational value.

song of friendship

this was the first visit ever made to malta by any chinese cultural and art workers. the enthusiastic and open-hearted maltese people were all eager to show their sincere friendship toward the chinese acrobats. a maltese friend said: "your arrival here makes the people of the whole island highly delighted." "your fine four performances have become the major topics of conversations." people rushed to the opera house as if they were taking part in festival

activities. many old fishermen came to see the chinese acrobats from the gozo island by boats. after seeing the performances, some lovely maltese children presented the chinese acrobats with arts and handicrafts made by themselves. each time the national anthems of china and malta were played repeated applause and cheers pervaded the theatre.

long before the acrobatic troupe's arrival, the maltese made good preparations to receive the chinese guests. whenever the acrobats returned after a performance, maltese restaurant waiters were always ready to serve them delicious food. the chinese acrobats in return cleaned the stage and table-ware together with maltese workers and waiters, and invited them to see the performances. both sides have established profound friendship. on the eve of the chinese departure, the waiters presented them with flowers. some stage workers came to see them off with their families. the maltese and the chinese embraced each other and chatted in the languages they had just learnt from each other. many of them were moved to tears.

the maltese government officials saw to it that the chinese acrobats were well fed and well accommodated. minister of education and culture miss agatha barbara met the chinese artistes immediately after attending a parliament session. when the chinese artistes were preparing the stage in an opera house together with maltese stage workers on the night immediately after their arrival, secretary of the ministry of education and culture paul naudi went with refreshments to the opera house to see them. the day the chinese acrobatic troupe gave its premiere happened to be naudi's 53rd birth day. when the chinese acrobats proposed several toasts to his health at supper that evening. naudi said excitedly: "i am proud that my birthday is linked with our friendship with the chinese people. the hearts of the maltese people, men and women, young and old, beat at the same tempo with those of the chinese people. there is one thing in the world that can not be bought with money, and that is friendship. the friendship between china and malta is so firm that once it is established, it will last forever."

struggle for independence

the maltese people have a glorious history of struggle. for centuries they have resisted courageously the foreign invaders and written with blood many heroic poems exalting national independence.

a pivot of the maritime transportation between asia, africa and europe, malta has been for years a target of the rivalry of the aggressors. however, all invasions have met with the resistance of the heroic maltese people. ancient castles built against foreign invaders spread all over the island, and there are many statues and monuments

erected to the martyrs fallen in battles for national independence. maltese officials told the chinese guests many thrilling stories of the maltese people's heroic struggle.

valletta, capital of malta, is a witness to the history of the maltese people's struggle. in 1565, when the aggressor troops in their tens of thousands intruded, the people of the whole island rose up to defend their country. they took up spears and self-made guns and fought the enemy valiantly. even women and children joined the battle. all 260 fighters defending the positions of a castle were killed and no one surrendered. when the invaders were finally driven out, the capital was named after valletta, the grand master who commanded the battle, in commemoration of the great resistance war.

in 1798 the troops of napoleon bonaparte invaded malta. the invaders met likewise with stubborn resistance on the part of the maltese people. then malta was reduced for some time to the status of a british colony. following the second world war, the maltese people waged mass struggles for independence on several occasions. they eventually won independence in 1964.

paul naudi told the chinese troupe while visiting the office of the governor-general, "our victory shows to the whole world that a small country with a population of 300,000 could win independence so long as it dared to struggle."

at present, under the leadership of prime minister dominic mintoff, the maltese people are still fighting against imperialist aggression and for the consolidation of national independence. a great number of maltese people told members of the troupe that they supported prime minister mintoff's stand to shake off superpower control and to realize that "the mediterranean should be a sea of its coastal countries". they all demanded the superpowers should pull out of the mediterranean.

development of national economy and culture

during their performance tour, the members of the troupe were glad to see that the industrious maltese people were working hard for the development of their national economy on the rocky and sunlit island. on the beaches maltese have developed such industries as ship-repairing and ship-building as well as salt-works. they have also set up construction material, textile, rubber, chemical, engineering, processing and manufacturing industries throughout the island. other new industries are being planned too. travel and tourism service has been expanded.

meanwhile, the maltese people are making efforts to develop their national culture. education is entirely free in national schools where the pupils have to learn maltese first. the maltese government set up a technical school in a godown at the former foreign naval base last year to cultivate national technical forces.

malta has begun to develop its own acrobatic art. a recently formed acrobatic team consists of 40 professionals and amateurs. its outstanding calisthenics acrobats, anna bog and marisa schembri, went twice to the opera house to exchange experiences with their chinese colleagues, ko hui-ling and chien chiao-hua, and learn from each other. they became good friends.

the six-day tour to the island country of heroic people has convinced the members of the shanghai acrobatic troupe that the friendship cemented between the chinese and maltese peoples in their common anti-imperialist struggle will last forever as the mediterranean sea.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Professor of Medicine Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

mexican professor of medicine david l. berliner and his wife left here today to visit southern parts of china before going home.

the mexican guests arrived in china on june 30. while in peking, they visited hospitals, a factory, a rural people's commune, scenic spots and historical sites. they had discussions with peking medical workers.

kao chin-o, deputy secretary-general of the chinese medical association, met with them and gave a dinner in their honour on july 3. they had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Football Team Leaves for Morocco

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

a football team of the peking physical culture institute with chao hsi-wu as its leader and yang hsiu-wu as its deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly visit to morocco.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned mou tso-yun and chen hsien. adib taieb and bourhim mbarek, secretaries of the moroccan embassy in peking, were present.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Badminton Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

the chinese badminton association gave a reception here this evening to welcome the nepalese badminton delegation led by basuyat, president of the all-nepal badminton association.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba, mrs. subba and embassy officials were present.

on hand were chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chi yu-hua, vice-president of the chinese badminton association, and leading members of departments concerned and chinese badminton coaches and players.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. chi yu-hua and basuyat proposed toasts to the daily growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and nepal.

the nepalese badminton delegation arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Military Delegtion Stops Over at Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

the romanian military delegation led by colonel general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of general staff, left peking for home by air this afternoon.

seeing it off at the airport were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and kan mai, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence. also present were charge d'affaires a.i. octavian gavris and military attache colonel ioan dubesteanu of the romanian embassy in peking and military attache senior colonel kang song chol of the korean embassy in peking.

the romanian military delegation arrived in peking yesterday on its way home after paying a friendly visit to korea. the romanian comrades were honoured at a dinner given by peng shao-hui in the evening. they visited the palace museum this morning.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Wu Yu-hsun Meets Swedish Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and feted dr. bengt ranby, professor of polymer technology at the swedish royal institute of technology, and his wife, and jon sigurdsson, research worker on science policy.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and scientists wei yi-ching, wang li-fen, pan chun and chien jen-yuan. sven hirdman, charge d'affaires a.i. of the swedish embassy in peking, and his wife were also present.

the swedish guests arrived in peking on july 2. they will leave for home after touring other parts of china.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Peking for TANU Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

z.r. paschal, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking, gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 19th anniversary of the founding of the tanganyika african national union.

among the guests were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned kuo lu, chen shu-fu, li hsueh-shih, huang shu-tse, ting hsi-lin and wang hsiao-yi.

the visiting tanzanian rural work survey delegation led by omari othman mwinyipembe londo, member of the national executive committee of the tanganyika african national union, also attended.

also present were diplomatic envoys of african countries to china.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Guests Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

g. caymaz, chairman of the acupuncture and physiotherapy association of turkey, and his wife, and dr. n. dincsoy, member of the association, left here by train this evening. they will leave china after an extensive tour of this country.

seeing them off at the railway station were leading members of departments concerned, chinese medical workers, and diplomatic officials of the turkish embassy here.

while in peking, the turkish guests visited hospitals and watched surgical operations performed under acupuncture anaesthesia. they had discussions with chinese doctors on traditional chinese medicine. they also toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

Members of Chinese Delegation to UNEP Governing Council Session Return to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

representative tung chen, deputy representative chu ke-ping and some other members of the chinese delegation to the first session of the governing council of the united nations environment programme returned to peking by air yesterday.

after the session, they paid a visit to sweden at the invitation of the swedish government department concerned.

greeting them at peking airport were ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission, and leading members of department concerned ling ching and ting hsiu.

CHINA AND UNITED STATES

Chih Chun Meets US New York State Educators Study Group to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

chih chun, deputy head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the u.s. new york state educators study group to china led by ward morehouse.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yang kung-su, li chi and hu sha.

the american guests arrived in peking on july 4.

Hsieh Hua Meets Chinese-American Doctors' Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, this evening met with and gave a dinner for the chinese-american doctors' group with dr. frederick f. kao as its leader and dr. james y. p. chen as its deputy leader.

present were leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including chen liang, kuo hsing-kuo, wu chieh-ping and lin chiao-chih.

the 12-member group arrived in peking on july 5 after visiting kwangchow.

US Basketball Teams Conclude Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 7, 1973)

the united states collegiate all stars men's basketball team and the john f. kennedy college patriettes women's basketball team led by dr. david r. derge jr. concluded their friendly match tour of china and left kwangchow for home today.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the kwangtung branch of the chinese basketball association and the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including sun kai-feng and huang hsien, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

herbert e. horowitz, an official of the u.s. liaison office in china who accompanied the teams on their tour, was present.

the u.s. teams arrived by air from shanghai on july 4 and were guests at a banquet given in their honour in the evening by the kwangtung branches of the all-china sports federation and the chinese basketball association.

in friendly matches yesterday evening, the u.s. men's team defeated the kwangtung team 101:82 while the u.s. women's team lost to the kwangtung team 55:63.

yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned watched the matches and met dr. and mrs. derge and the teams.

while in kwangchow, the american guests visited scenic spots and a factory. some of them paid a visit to the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926, and the memorial centre for the martyrs of the kwangchow uprising.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chou Hua-min Leaves for Venezuela

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and his party left here by air today on a friendly visit to venezuela at the invitation of the venezuelan government.

they were seen off by vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu and leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, chen teh-ho and mao hung-yuan.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Sino-West German Trade and Payments Agreement Signed in Bonn

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jul. 5, 1973)

a trade and payments agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the federal republic of germany was signed here today.

wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the f.r.g., and hans-georg sachs, secretary of state of the f.r.g. ministry of foreign affairs, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and officials of the f.r.g. foreign ministry and ministry of economics were present at the signing ceremony.

after the signing ceremony, hans-georg sachs gave a luncheon in honour of ambassador wang yu-tien.

this is the first official trade and payments agreement signed by the people's republic of china and the federal republic of germany since the establishment of diplomatic relation between the two countries.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Economic Mission Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1973)

the yugoslav economic mission led by dr. borisav jovic, member of the federal executive council and director general of the federal social planning institute, left here by air this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the mission was seen off at the airport by ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of organizations concerned wang ming-hsiu, chen hsien, wang pin, sung ke-chiang, wang pin-ching and cheng chi-hsien.

present at the airport were milorad bozinovic, charge d'affaires a.i. of the yugoslav embassy in peking, and han ju ro, commercial counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

milorad bozinovic gave a cocktail party yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit to china by the yugoslav economic mission. present at the party were yu chiu-li, minister, and ku ming, vice-minister, of the state planning commission, and chen hsu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade.

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo met and had a friendly conversation yesterday morning with the mission.

while in china, the mission visited peking and shanghai and toured places of historical interest. wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a dinner in honour of the mission.

China's Economic, Trade Exhibition Closes in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jul. 5, 1973)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china closed here today.

over 80,000 people from different parts of yugoslavia visited the exhibition since its opening on june 21. among them were marjan brecelj, vice-president of the federal assembly of yugoslavia, krste crvenkovski, member of the presidential council of the socialist federal republic, and other government officials.

after visiting the exhibition, many yugoslav friends expressed warm congratulations on the splendid achievements made by the chinese people in socialist construction under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party. they said this exhibition had made a contribution to promoting the friendship and mutual understanding between the people of yugoslavia and china.

during the display, chinese films "the red detachment of women", "2,100-year-old tomb excavated" and "acupuncture anesthesia" were shown to the warm welcome of the spectators.

rudi kolak, president of the yugoslav federal chamber of economy, gave a banquet in honour of the chinese economic and trade exhibition delegation on july 2.

on july 3, branislav ikonic, vice-president of the executive council of serbia, met li yung-ting, head of the chinese exhibition delegation.

on the same day, wang chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and li yung-ting gave a banquet in token of gratitude on the occasion of the successful conclusion of the exhibition.

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TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Kwangtung, Hopei, Kansu, Shantung, Heilungkiang, Kiangsu, Shensi and Inner Mongolia Hold Trade Union Congresses and Elect Trade Union Councils

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 6, 1973)

(NCNA July 5, 1973) The 5th Kwangtung Provincial Trade Union Congress, the 4th Hopei Provincial Trade Union Congress, the 4th Kansu Provincial Trade Union Congress, the 6th Shantung Provincial Trade Union Congress, the 4th Heilungkiang Provincial Trade Union Congress, the 5th Shensi Provincial Trade Union Congress and the 3rd Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Trade Union Congress were held in the period between June 23 to July 3 in Kwangchow municipality, Shihchiachuang municipality, Lanchow municipality, Tsinan municipality, Harbin municipality, Nanking municipality, Sian municipality and Huhehot municipality respectively. Delegates to the eight congresses, taking criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, looked back over and summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the workers' movement, discussed current and future tasks in trade union work and severally elected trade union councils for the eight provinces and autonomous region.

Among the delegates attending the eight provincial and autonomous regional trade union congresses, production workers accounted for the majority and women delegates comprised about 30 percent, of whom many were activists who appeared during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. Among the delegates attending the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Trade Union Congress, apart from many Mongolian worker delegates, were also delegates of such minority nationalities as the Manchu, Hui, Dahur, Korean and Uighur. Among the delegates attending the Shensi Provincial Trade Union Congress were labor heroes from the former Shensi-Kansu-Liaoning border region. Among those attending the Kwangtung Provincial Trade Union Congress were worker delegates of returned overseas Chinese as well

as worker and trade union worker delegates from Hong Kong and Macau. All the trade union congresses also invited representatives of old Red Armymen, retired old workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, Red Guard fighters, commanders and fighters of the PLA and workers' dependents to attend as observers.

Hsü Shih-yu (许世友), member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and 1st Secretary of the CCP Kiangsu Provincial Committee, Ting Sheng (丁盛), 1st Secretary of the CCP Kwangtung Provincial Committee, Liu Tzu-hou (刘子厚), 1st Secretary of the CCP Hopei Provincial Committee, Hsien Heng-han (冼恒汉), 1st Secretary of the CCP Kansu Provincial Committee, Yang Te-chih (杨得志), 1st Secretary of the CCP Shantung Provincial Committee, Wang Chia-tao (汪家道), 1st Secretary of the CCP Heilungkiang Provincial Committee, Li Jui-shan (李瑞山), 1st Secretary of the CCP Shensi Provincial Committee, and Yu T'ai-chung (尤太忠), 1st Secretary of the CCP Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee, leading comrades of the provinces and autonomous region, separately attended the trade union congresses in the various provinces and autonomous region.

Responsible comrades of the eight provinces and autonomous region spoke separately at the congresses. They called upon the workers of their province and autonomous region to take the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism as the key link, continue to grasp firmly and properly this work of prime importance--criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, study assiduously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, unremittingly raise their awareness of class struggle and struggle in line, further strengthen unity among the working class, better implement the general line of the Party for socialist construction and actively contribute their strength toward further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and stepping up socialist construction. They called on Party committees at various levels to sensibly strengthen leadership over trade union work, grasp properly the orientation of trade union work in line and general and specific policies, and bring into full play the role of trade union organizations and the role of the working class as the main force.

Delegates attending the eight provincial and autonomous regional trade union congresses, with a happy frame of mind, looked back over the course of fighting since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, talked freely of the excellent situation in revolution and production and were happy and encouraged by the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working people of Kwangtung, Hopei, Kansu, Shantung, Heilungkiang, Kiangsu, Shensi and Inner Mongolia, together with the people of the whole country, smashed Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters and resolutely defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the broad masses of workers read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, thoroughly criticized the criminal acts of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in a vain attempt to change the basic line and policies of the Party for the historical period of socialism, topple the

dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, and consolidated as well as developed the great gains of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Conscientiously implementing the policy of "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" the broad masses of workers made enormous contributions to the building of socialism in the motherland. Compared with the year 1965 before the great cultural revolution, there was in 1972 a very great development in industrial construction in the eight provinces and autonomous region of Kwangtung, Hopei, Kansu, Shantung, Heilungkiang, Kiangsu, Shensi and Inner Mongolia. The output of many products doubled or even increased several fold, and their quality kept on improving. Having been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, a total of more than 220,000 advanced workers in these eight provinces and autonomous region joined the Chinese Communist Party in the past few years, a large number of young workers joined the Communist Youth League and a large number of cadres were also promoted from among the workers to reinforce the leading bodies at various levels.

During the period of the trade union congresses held in Kwangtung, Hopei, Kansu, Shantung, Heilungkiang, Kiangsu, Shensi and Inner Mongolia, the delegates studied seriously the dissertations and directives of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on trade union work, summed up the experience of trade union work, and in association with realities criticized the criminal acts of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging the workers' movement and discussed and affirmed current and future tasks. The delegates unanimously agreed that the fighting task for trade union work at the moment was to thoroughly criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work under the centralized leadership of the Party committee, unite with the broad masses of workers and all forces which could be united with, vigorously grasp class struggle and struggle in line, place revolution in command of production and policies in command of economy, and struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the acceleration of socialist construction.

Based on the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people, the trade union congresses, after full discussion and consultation, separately elected trade union councils for the eight provinces and autonomous region. The 1st plenary session of the trade union councils elected and set up, with the approval of provincial and autonomous regional Party committees, the new leadership organs of eight provincial and autonomous regional trade union councils.

Liang Chin-t'ang (梁锦棠) was elected chairman, and Liang Kuang (梁广), Liao Li-min (廖立民), Mo Ch'ao-hai (莫超海), Ch'iu Hsueh-k'o (丘学科), Kuan Yün (关云), Chou Min-ling (f. 周敏玲), and Chang Han-ming (张汉明) were elected vice chairmen of the Kwangtung Provincial Trade Union Council.

Fan Te-ling (樊德玲) was elected chairman, and Pai Chin-sheng (白金生), Ma Fu-ch'üan (馬福全), Ch'en Shu-ch'ing (陳树清), Chang Wei-hsi (张蔚今) and Lin Kuei-ching (f. 林桂景) were elected vice chairmen of the Hopei Provincial Trade Union Council.

Pai Ming (白 明) was elected chairman, Chang Heng-yün (张恒云) was elected 1st vice chairman, and Lo Lin (洛林), Niu T'i-chün (牛体君), Hsia Feng-ying (f.夏凤英) Wu Ta-wu (邬大伍, Hui nationality), and Fan Yü-chen (f. 樊玉珍) were elected vice chairmen of the Kansu Provincial Trade Union Council.

Lu T'ien-chi (鹿田计) was elected chairman, and Hao Chien-hsiu (f.郝建秀), Ting I (f.丁一), Lü Kuang-hui (吕光辉), Chang Yen-ch'eng (張延成) and Sung Ch'ing-yu (宋庆友) were elected vice chairmen of the Shantung Provincial Trade Union Council.

Yü Hung-liang (于洪亮) was elected chairman, and Wang Pai-te (王白得), Hsiao Chieh (肖杰), Li Ch'un-lin (李春林), Li Min (f.李每文, Korean nationality), Su Kuang-ming (苏广铭), Chou Chan-ao (周占鳌) and Ts'ao Hsiu-ying (f.曹秀英) were elected vice chairmen of the Heilungkiang Provincial Trade Union Council.

Hua Lin-sen (华林森) was elected chairman, and Sun Chien-chung (孙建中), Li An-yü (f.李安玉), Chang Jui-ying (f.章瑞英), Chou A-ch'ing (周阿庆) and K'ung Ch'ing-jung (孔庆荣) were elected vice chairmen of the Kiangsu Provincial Trade Union Council.

Chang Fang-hai (张方海) was elected chairman, and Yao Lien-wei (姚連蔚), Chao Chan-k'uei (赵占魁), Wang Chün (f.王軍), Chang P'ei-hsin (张培信), Ma Hsi-sheng (馬希圣) and Yen Wen-chün (阎文俊) were elected vice chairmen of the Shensi Provincial Trade Union Council.

Wu En (乌恩, Mongolian nationality) was elected chairman, and Wang Kuang-lin (王光临), Sun Ting-ch'en (孙鼎臣), Wu Yün-na (f.乌云娜, Mongolian nationality), Chin Shan (金山, Mongolian nationality), Pao Li-chao (宝力昭, Mongolian nationality) and Fu K'uan-hsiao (傅宽小) were elected vice chairmen of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Trade Union Council.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Proper Placing, Proper Education, and Proper Use

- Investigation of how Chi hsien has done a good job in work relating to educated young people who have come to the mountain and rural areas

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 5, 1973)

In Chi hsien, Hopei Province, 2,030 educated young people have come from Tientsin, Peking and other cities to settle in the production brigades since 1964. The Party organizations at all levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants in Chi hsien make strenuous efforts to do a good job of placing, educating and using the educated youths who have come to the mountain and rural areas, so that they may take root and grow up in the vast countryside and play an ever greater, active role.

Carefully Place the Educated Young People, Create Conditions for Them To Take Root in the Countryside

"Chairman Mao has handed the educated young people over to us poor and lower-middle peasants. We must show deeper concern for them than we do our children, and take every good care of them!" This was said by Chang Shou-ts'ai, secretary of the Party branch of Ch'ienniukung brigade, Tungchaokochuang commune, and has been retold everywhere in Chi hsien.

In 1969, five educated young people came from Tientsin municipality to settle in Ch'ienniukung brigade. The poor and lower-middle peasants carefully made preparations as if they were welcoming their own children: They vacated rooms, put up pig sties, and got ready even the jars for holding preserved vegetables and bags for holding grain, so that the educated young people could prepare their meals once they came here and do manual work as soon as they came to the fields.

Chang Shou-ts'ai, secretary of the brigade Party branch who experienced bitter class sufferings in the old society showed even deeper concern for the educated young people. He often came to the homes of the educated young people and inquired how they were doing. On the day before the Chinese New Year's Eve in 1970, he and some cadres of the brigade came back after attending a meeting at the hsien city. Before going home, he first went to visit the educated young people. He was ill at ease when he saw that the educated young people had not yet got ready things for the Chinese New Year. He felt that he had not done his job properly. Immediately, he called a meeting of cadres to propagate Chairman Mao's teachings on doing a good job in work relating to the educated young people who had come to the mountain and rural areas, and asked all to "show deeper concern for the educated young people than they did their children, and take every good care of them." Led by the old Party branch secretary, all started immediately to help the educated young people get things ready for the Chinese New Year. As a result, the educated young people and the poor and lower-middle peasants happily passed a revolutionized Spring Festival together.

As soon as the Spring Festival was over, Chang Shou-ts'ai sent the deputy secretary of the Party branch to escort the educated young people to visit their parents in Tientsin. This deputy secretary visited the parents of these educated young people door by door and told them how their children had grown up healthily in the countryside. On the 15th day of the first month of the lunar calendar, he fixed up a cart and, braving the cold wind and the heavy snow, he drove to the train station and took these young people back to the brigade.

In the past few years, educated by the Party and shown concern by the poor and lower-middle peasants, these young people became deeply in love with the countryside and grew up quickly in the three great revolutionary movements there. These seven youth, including the two young persons who came in 1970 to settle in this brigade, joined the Communist Youth League, and two of them were gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

The Party committee of Chi hsien learned from the practice of Ch'ien-niukung brigade that in order to do a good job in re-educating the educated young people who have come to the mountain and rural areas, it is necessary to place them properly, show concern for their everyday life and actively create conditions for them to make revolution in the countryside. Accordingly, it taught the cadres and the masses of the whole hsien the advanced experience of Ch'ienniukung brigade and called on those responsible for the Party organizations at all levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the whole hsien to show concern for the growth of the educated young people as Chang Shou-ts'ai did. "Show deeper concern for them and take every good care of them" was very soon translated into the conscious action of the cadres at all levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants all over Chi hsien.

In the course of placing the educated young people, the Party committee of Chi hsien and the Party organizations at all levels under it have conscientiously paid attention to solving the concrete problems of various kinds, the main ones being:

1. The problem of housing. At first, some cadres and some of the masses held that the educated young people wouldn't stay long in the countryside and would be re-educated for three years at the most, and temporary lodging would be sufficient for them. For this reason, some communes and brigades did not intensively solve the problem of housing for the educated young people who had come to settle in the countryside. With Chairman Mao's instructions on sending educated young people to the mountain and rural areas put into effect, all have come to understand that sending educated young people to the mountain and rural areas is not a temporary measure but a great social revolution and a long-range plan for training and bringing up millions upon millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. Because of this, the Party organizations at all levels in Chi hsien are resolved to arouse the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to help the educated young people get ready the materials for building houses and build houses for them in the spirit of self-reliance and by adopting means appropriate to local conditions. When building the houses, they take the present and the future into consideration, so that there would be enough room for the present and also for the future when the educated young people would

raise their families. At present, in the whole hsien, 1,189 houses have been built for the educated young people who have come in groups to settle in the production teams, averaging 0.8 house to each of them. In this way, when the educated young people get married, one family will have 1.5 houses to live in, roughly equal to the level of housing for the local commune members. Most of the houses built for the educated young people have brick walls, tiled roofs and glass windows. In some brigades, pig sties have been put up for the educated young people and a fence wall built around their houses.

2. The problem of self-sufficiency in livelihood. To solve properly the problem of self-sufficiency in livelihood of the educated young people who had come to the countryside, the Party committee of Chi hsien promptly summed up and popularized the experience of Tungshihku commune. In 1970, most of the educated young people who had come to the countryside in Tungshihku commune could not earn enough for self-support. In this situation, the educated young people and their parents were unable to set their minds at ease, and the poor and lower-middle peasants could not be unmerciful. The commune Party committee also paid very close attention to this situation and organized a special investigation group, which found through investigation three main reasons why the educated young people could not earn enough for self-support in the countryside: Their rate of attendance level was low, and generally amounted to about 200 days a year, being one-third lower than that of the local commune members; remunerations for them were irrational, and the educated young men and women were respectively given two and one wage point less than the local commune members; there was only one source of income, and no income from side occupations.

The commune Party committee adopted effective measures for solving these problems which had been found through investigation. First, it taught the educated young people intensively to cherish warm love for labor, thus enabling them to strengthen their point of view toward labor and to raise their rate of attendance year after year. Now, the educated young people generally have come close to the rural young people in level of labor. Second, the policy of equal pay for equal work was put into effect, thus enabling the educated young people to attain the level of the local commune members in wage points. The educated young people were also helped to take up collective side-occupations such as raising of pigs, chickens and rabbits, to grow vegetables and to operate collective mess halls. At the same time, they were taught to practice diligence and frugality in daily life and to change their past wasteful practice of "burning all firewood and cooking all the rice for one meal." After that, most of the educated young people in the whole commune had savings, raised their living standard, felt secure, worked vigorously and played their role very well.

After the Chi hsien Party committee popularized the experience of Tungshihku commune, under the care of Party organizations at all levels and as a result of their own efforts, the educated young people sent to the countryside in this hsien have continuously improved the situation marked by their inability to earn eough for self-support.

3. The hsien committee and the Party organizations at all levels in Chi hsien also showed very close concern for the marriage problems of the educated young people who had come to the countryside.

The Party organizations at all levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants in Chi hsien tried all possible means to help the educated young people solve their actual problems met in daily life and showed concern for their growth. The educated young people and their parents were deeply satisfied.

Warmly Educate the Educated Young People, So That They Will Grow Up Healthily

Yukuchuang brigade in Yukuchuang commune of this hsien accepted in 1969 eight educated young people sent to the countryside. At first, these young people worked enthusiastically and vigorously. They aspired to do something in building a socialist new countryside. The brigade's Party branch also was very careful in placing these young people. It built for them six brick houses with fencing, put up a pig sty for them and allotted them a vegetable plot. It also got ready for them a relatively complete range of tools for production and utensils for everyday use. However, because it set its eyes only on the matter of placing but neglected to conduct ideological education, some educated young people were still unable to settle down in the countryside with ease of mind.

Taking these problems into consideration, Sung Lien-sheng, secretary to the commune Party committee, got together with the cadre specially responsible for placing the educated young people and the members of the brigade's Party branch, and they ran a number of courses of study for the educated young people to help them raise their understanding. Through study, these educated young people made inspiring progress. In 1972, each of them did an average of 269 days of labor, being 64 days more than that in 1971. At the same time, some of them were posted as teachers, accountants and agro-technicians. One of them also gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and was elected a committee member of the brigade's Party branch.

The Party committee of Chi hsien learned from this case in point that in order to do a good job in work relating to educated young people sent to the countryside, it was not only necessary to place them properly but, more important, also to intensify education in ideology and political line for them, transform their thinking, and enable them to advance in great strides along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Accordingly, under the leadership of the hsien committee, the Party organizations at all levels in the hsien put such work on their agenda, strengthened and reinforced the "three-in-one combination" re-education groups and intensified in all fields education in ideology and the line for the educated young people who had come to the countryside.

1. Organize the educated young people to conscientiously read works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, to criticize revisionism penetratingly and to transform their world outlook strenuously. Systems of study are set up and strengthened all over the hsien. Besides joining the masses in study, the educated young people generally do private study half of a day a week. The hsien and the communes also periodically hold meetings for the educated young people to exchange their experience in study.

2. Class education is taken as a main subject of study, and various forms, such as asking old poor peasants to tell the educated young people about their past sufferings and present happy life and organizing the educated young people to visit class education exhibitions and martyrs' tombs, are adopted to give the educated young people class education and education in revolutionary tranditions, so as to make them understand the sufferings in the old society and the happy life in the new society and embark forever on the brilliant road of integration with the workers and peasants indicated by Chairman Mao.

3. Extensively conduct education in ideals and prospects. In the light of the fact that some educated young people are ill at ease with life in the countryside and are unable to take a correct attitude toward the needs of the revolution, effort is made to organize the educated young people to discuss thoroughly such questions as "What are the ideals and the prospects of the young people?" and "Should we take root in the countryside all our life or for a while?" The Party organizations at all levels in the hsien also pay attention to telling the educated young people about the tremendous changes that have taken place in the countryside, about the rapid development made in production and the progress made in agricultural mechanization, thereby enabling them to see clearly the beautiful future of the countryside and make up their minds to dedicate their youth to the socialist new countryside.

4. Carry out activities of learning from the advanced models. In the past few years, this hsien conscientiously organized the educated young people to learn the advanced deeds of Hsing Yen-tzu and Hou Chün, the advanced deeds of the educated youth groups of such brigades as Liulit'un, P'anchuangtzu, Ch'ienniukung and Kuochuangtzu in this hsien and of such educated young people as Kao Pao-feng and Chang Kuei-jung who had come from the cities. This led to the emergence of the lively and vigorous situation of learning from the advanced and aiming high among the educated young people who had come to the countryside.

5. The coordination of cities and the countryside in jointly grasping re-education for the educated young people who have come to the countryside. Every year, the Party committee of Chi hsien organizes the cadres at the hsien, commune and brigade levels to visit the parents of the educated young people who have come to the countryside and the schools and neighborhood communities to which these educated young people were formerly attached, to acquaint them with how these educated young people have matured in the countryside, to solicit their opinions, to seek cooperation from the parents and society in conducting re-education for the educated young people, so as to jointly assume responsibility for fostering and educating the educated young people. Rather good results have been achieved in this connection.

Boldly Use the Educated Young People, Make Them Take Root Forever in the Countryside

The Party committee of Chi hsien also teaches the Party organizations at all levels to actively train and boldly use the educated young people in accordance with the characteristics of each of them, and to bring their strong points into full play, so as to make them feel that they are really needed in the countryside and they can develop their talents to the full in the countryside. This further consolidates the results of re-education and enables the educated

young people to firmly establish the idea of taking root and making revolution in the countryside. At present, some of the educated young people who have joined and settled down in the production teams of this hsien have been admitted into the leading groups at the hsien, commune, brigade and production team levels, and others are serving as teachers, barefoot doctors, accountants, farm machine operators and agro-technicians.

Liulit'un brigade of Shangts'ang commune was formerly not accustomed to raising pigs. Chang Kuei-jung, an educated youth from the city, went of her own accord to work as an animal feeder to raise pigs for the brigade. She learned humbly from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and went to the local army unit thrice to visit Yeh Hung-hai, an expert pig breeder. She overcame difficulties and succeeded in making carbonhydrate fodder. She also worked hard to learn to cure pig diseases and helped the collective and the commune members in solving their problems of pig feed and in the prevention and treatment of pig diseases. In this brigade, there is one pig per capita. This brigade has become an advanced unit in pig raising in this hsien. When there is a big number of pigs, there is a great supply of manure and the grain output will also increase. Since 1971, per-mow grain yield of this brigade has surpassed the "Program" in two years running.

Three educated young people including Kao Pao-feng came to settle in Panchuangtzu brigade in Yukuchuang commune where the class struggle was complicated. They wavered ideologically at first and felt it difficult to stay on in this brigade. After the Party committee of the commune discovered these budding ideas in them, it promptly gave them education, sent them to the first line of the class struggle and supported them in taking the lead in lifting the lid off the class struggle in this brigade and in criticizing the capitalist tendencies. After this struggle, the cadres and the masses raised their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, and the whole brigade very quickly showed a new atmosphere of grasping revolution and promoting production. These educated young people were also tempered and tested. Kao Pao-feng was admitted into the Party and elected as deputy secretary to the Party branch of the brigade, and the two others were respectively posted as deputy secretary to the CYL branch and leader of the militia platoon. They felt that a place where life was harder was a better place for steeling themselves and that they were needed all the more to go to build up a place where the conditions were poor. They planted three saplings in front of their houses and were determined to take root and grow up in Panchuangtzu brigade like these saplings.

The educated young people are the most active and vigorous force in building a socialist new countryside. The poor and lower-middle peasants rejoice at seeing the progress the educated young people have made. They joyfully say: "These children have culture, drive and talents. They really are good successors to the cause of proletarian revolution."

- Reporting Group of Chi Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Reporting Group of Tientsin District Revolutionary Committee, and NCNA Reporter

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STUDY OF MARXISM

Chinese Cadres Carry Forward Their Study of Marxism

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1973)

responding to the call of our great leader chairman mao "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", cadres throughout china have been assiduously studying the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao. especially noteworthy are the efforts made by cadres working at or above county level and at or above regimental level in the people's liberation army.

such study is helping to raise the cadres' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and is pushing forward the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

party committees at all levels have strengthened their leadership in this sphere over the past few years. special study groups have been set up at and above county and regimental level and in large industrial enterprises to guide this work according to regular study plans. the leading cadres have systematically read "the manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the civil war in france", "anti-duhring", "the state and revolution", "materialism and empirio-criticism", "on practice", "on contradiction", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people", "where do correct ideas come from?", "speech at the chinese communist party's national conference on propaganda work" and other marxist classics. many cadres have also read books on chinese and world history and the history of philosophy.

to meet the growing demand, china has translated and published in large numbers the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin. fiftyseven titles, including complete works, selected works and pamphlets, have been published in the past two years, amounting to a total of 210 million copies, in addition to chairman mao's works. apart from this, more than 28 million copies of reference books on the classics have come off the press. translations of marxist classics in minority languages amount to 69 titles and nearly five million copies.

the emphasis in all this study is to obtain a good grasp of basic marxist concepts and to criticize revisionist notions and assertions. the cadres have studied in particular the marxist concepts that classes struggle and there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the historical period of socialism; that the dictatorship of the proletariat has to be consolidated and strengthened; that the masses of the people are the motive force in the making of history; that knowledge comes from practice. among the revisionist notions and assertions which are being

criticized are the ideas peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers -- including "the dying out of class struggle"; "history is created by geniuses and the masses are simply a mob"; "the theory of productive forces".

in this way, the cadres have improved their ability to distinguish sham marxism from genuine marxism and gained a better idea, theoretically, ideologically and politically, of what is chairman mao's marxist-leninist line and what is the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers; what is the socialist road and what is the capitalist road; what is the materialist theory of reflection and what is idealist apriorism. nourishing the marxist-leninist world outlook, the cadres are increasing their ability to implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies in the socialist revolution and construction, so as to win new victories in all spheres of work.

the cadres usually spend two half days or one full day a week in study, in addition to their spare-time study. the party committees also run special short-term study classes for the cadres. during each term of study, the cadres concentrate on reading and grasping one or two marxist classics in a period of one or two months. then, on returning to their posts, they persist in self-study and at the same time help others in study.

a salient feature in all this study is the combination of theory with revolutionary practice. especially, the cadres combine the study of the marxist classics with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, with the summing up of experience and with the transformation of one's world outlook.

while studying "the manifesto of the communist party", the cadres in the p.l.a. units in peking, nanking and kwangtung drew on their experience in following chairman mao during the war years and during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they took special note of the passage in the manifesto which says: "they (the communists) never cease, for a single instant, to instil into the working class the clearest possible recognition of the hostile antagonism between bourgeoisie and proletariat". they linked this with chairman mao's theory that throughout the historical period of socialism, classes, class contradictions and class struggle still exist. they then criticized the theory of the dying out of class struggle under socialism spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. typical of their conclusions were the following remarks: "over a hundred years ago marx and engels taught the workers never for a single moment to forget class struggle. chairman mao has taught us never to forget class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we must keep to these teachings and strive to win new merits for the people in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

in the study of marxist classics, leading members of the party committee of the kailuan coal mines in hopei province have analysed and criticized the idealist apriorism of liu shao-chi and company; and through their criticism, they have deepened their grasp of the concept that the masses are the real heroes and that practice comes before knowledge. in the course of their attack on conservative ideas, they have carried out investigations down in the pits and encouraged the workers to make technical innovations and tap production potentials in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. as a result, the mines produced a record 17.8 million tons of coal in 1971, more than a million tons above the 1970 figure and 41 per cent above the designed capacity. output continued to increase and broke the designed capacity again by 43 per cent in 1972. and in the first five months of this year they extracted an average of 9.9 per cent more coal daily than in the same period in 1972.

while studying the marxist classics, the cadres often review their own stand, ideas and method of thinking as revealed in their work and closely combine the effort to transform the objective world with their effort to transform their subjective world. they study the concept of one dividing into two and criticize tendencies towards conceit. the main conclusion is: "things are always changing, and so the search for truth will never end. only by being on constant guard against arrogance and conceit, by ridding oneself of idealism in the transformation of one's world outlook and by maintaining close links with the masses in revolutionary work, can we open up broader prospects for the recognition of truth and conscientiously implement chairman mao's revolutionary line."

chairman mao always attaches great importance to the ideological development of the party and has long called on party members and cadres to study marxism-leninism in its integration with the chinese revolution. in view of the sharp and complicated class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in the course of the socialist revolution and socialist construction since the founding of new china, chairman mao has once again called on the cadres to conscientiously study marxism-leninism. taking note of the fact that liu shao-chi and other political swindlers waved the flag of marxism-leninism while distorting the basic principles and revolutionary spirit of marxism-leninism, and spread revisionism and sabotaged the study of marxism-leninism among the cadres during the cultural revolution, chairman mao has issued the great call to the party: "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism."

the cadres have steadily raised their understanding of the importance of studying marxism. there is a consensus of opinion among them that: "only by doing well in our study of marxism, can we give more conscious leadership

to the people in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, wipe out the interference and sabotage caused by the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

GRAIN HARVEST

Major Wheat-Producing Area Gains Good Harvest Despite Serious Drought

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 9, 1973)

a good winter wheat harvest has been achieved by the people's communes of the shihchiachuang administrative region, one of the major wheat-producing areas in north china's hopei province, after overcoming serious drought this year. the total wheat output on more than 260,000 hectares of land is roughly 10 per cent higher than in the peak year of 1972.

the cadres and masses fought the drought in a great revolutionary drive, stimulated by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

last year, too, this region embracing the outskirts of shihchiachuang and 17 counties was hit by a drought rare in decades. yet 36,000 more hectares were planted to wheat this year, thanks to the peasants' tenacious efforts. the party committee at all the various levels in the region strengthened the leadership they gave in the sphere of wheat production. and though the drought continued while the wheat was in its growing stage, the people showed high spirits and built additional water conservancy projects to fight the drought. from october of last year to april this year they built 9,616 pump wells , which amounted to one-fifth of the previous total. this, plus better location of pump wells and the other added water conservancy facilities, enabled the wheat acreage to be doubled. the fields were irrigated at least once more and in some cases twice more than last year. many of the counties and the area in the outskirts of shihchiachuang, the capital of hopei province, did not suffer ill-effects from the drought, though the drought was serious.

some counties that did not register rapid grain output increases in previous years achieved good results on large tracts of land this year. take semi-mountainous

hsingtang county. after last year's autumn harvest, the county leaders put great effort into developing the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and this raised the general consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. led by the county party committee, the cadres at all levels took their place in the forefront of production, and this stimulated the initiative of the masses. from last october to june of this year nearly 600 pump wells were built, and more than 300 shallow wells were deepened. this made possible the effective irrigation of 6,000 hectares of wheat fields. the masses were encouraged to locate subterranean water and dig ponds. as a result, a good harvest was achieved on 16,000 hectares of land, and the total output was double that of last year.

Southwest China Region Gets Good Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jul. 9, 1973)

the yield of more than 130,000 hectares of wheat in the wenchiang region in southwest china's szechwan province is estimated at ten per cent above the good 1972 harvest, despite drought, hail-storm and insects. seven of the region's 14 counties topped 3 tons per hectare.

the wenchiang region on the western szechwan plain is a major rice producer and wheat yield used to be low. a mass movement during the great proletarian cultural revolution to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, encouraged the people's communes and production brigades to evolve good wheat strains and improve farming methods while increasing rice output. wheat yield has topped 2.6 tons per hectare since 1970.

over 10,000 cadres at various levels went to the communes and brigades last winter to conduct education in political line among the people, help overcome complacency and sum up and popularize the experience of advanced units. many canals in the centuries-old tuchiangyen irrigation system were improved and projects started to make use of underground water. the region completed over 2,400 projects during the winter-spring period to bring irrigation to another 66,000 hectares of wheat, rape seed and other summer-harvested crops. in addition, the region extended the wheat acreage by soil improvement.

North China Wheat-Growing Region Reports Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 9, 1973)

the yuncheng administrative region in north china's shansi province reports a ten per cent increase in wheat output over 1972 despite a serious drought. four of the region's 13 counties hit an all-time high.

a main wheat producing area in shansi, the yuncheng region had a wheat acreage of 390,000 hectares this year. wheat normally makes up about 70 per cent of its annual grain output and wheat fields account for 80 per cent of its cropland.

leading members and two-thirds of the cadres of the party and government organizations at various levels went down to help with the harvesting which began in late may. industrial, transport, commercial and other departments provided technical assistance and materials.

members of the party committees at various levels went among commune cadres and members before the 1972 summer harvesting to sum up that year's experience in growing wheat. a better job was done in the subsequent sowing season in terms of soil preparation, the amount of fertilizer, acreage of improved seed strains and sowing methods.

there was little snow or rain during the winter. the commune members worked "extraordinarily hard in the face of an extraordinary drought". they built 8,000 irrigation works and dug 360 kilometres of ditches. the wheat acreage irrigated in winter and spring was increased several fold.

MODEL CADRES

Northwest China Plant Party Secretary Maintains Close Ties with Masses

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jul. 8, 1973)

workers of an electric wire plant in lanchow city, northwest china, describe their party secretary as "an infatigable man who keeps to the revolutionary tradition of hard work and economy".

tien chih-hsing, the party secretary, was transferred to the plant from the municipal "may 7" cadre school in february 1970. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching

"serve the people whole-heartedly and never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses", he works regularly in the shops and maintains close ties with the masses. he and other party committee members have led the workers in making the plant one of the advanced enterprises in the city.

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many workers proposed that they themselves should build a projected workshop instead of asking the construction company to do it as originally planned. tien chih-hsing was for the idea since it was in keeping with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. after consulting with other leading members, he called a meeting of all the workers, at which he discussed the possibilities and difficulties, with suggestions on how to go ahead. the new workshop with a floor space of 500 square metres was completed in one month. tien chih-hsing worked alongside the masses on the project. they saved the state 35,000 yuan in investment.

he encourages the workers to be thrifty with material. he found bits of wire in a dust bin outside a shop one day. he got young workers together and explained to them how important thrift is in building socialism. then he and the young people picked up the bits. at his suggestion, the workers placed boxes beside their machines to save bits of wire.

people recall that he came to the plant in a faded blue coat, and a straw hat carrying a bedroll on his shoulder. some people mistook him for a veteran worker.

tien chih-hsing served in the people's liberation army before nation-wide liberation. in the two decades and more that have passed, he has kept a pair of patched army shoes and a faded army uniform as war-time mementoes. he often reminds himself: "a revolutionary should always keep alive the political quality of hard work and thrift and keep working for the revolution."

he calls on workers in their homes whenever he has spare time. neighbours once asked a girl apprentice who was home on sick leave if the middle-aged man who came several times to see how she was getting along was a relative. she replied: "he is the party secretary of my plant. he is dearer to me than a relative."

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Soil Improvement Steps Up Grain Production in North China Hsien

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 8, 1973)

a north china county known for its poor soil doubled its grain output in the seven years ending 1972 and, despite a sustained dry spell, reaped 15 per cent more summer crops in 1973 than last year. its 1972 total grain output was 85,000 tons as against 40,000 in 1965.

crop yield used to be low in ku-an county because a big proportion of its farmland was alkaline and sandy. people began digging pump wells after liberation and the number of wells came to 400 by 1965. part of the land was improved as a result.

the county has added some 3,000 wells since 1966, the year the great proletarian cultural revolution began, in accordance with chairman mao's teaching that irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture. members of the county party committee worked alongside commune members in that mass drive. where drilling machinery was lacking, improvised ones were made. one production brigade in the suchiao commune dug a dozen wells in four winters. there is now one well for every seven hectares.

meanwhile soil improvement got under way. members of the tungjangtsun production brigade, which had the worst type of sandy and alkaline land in the county, carried clayey soil from kilometres away to cover 4.5 hectares of sandy land and turned 20 hectares into rice paddies, all in one winter. the total earthwork involved exceeded 50,000 cubic metres. in 1970, the year following the soil improvement, grain yield jumped from 1.2 tons to nearly four tons per hectare. tungjangtsun's example was followed by other brigades. the county has since improved 12,000 hectares and levelled another 18,000. now two-thirds of the land is well irrigated.

TECHNICAL BOOKS BY WORKERS

Technical Books Written by Chinese Worker Welcomed in China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 9, 1973)

two scientific and technical books written by an ordinary riveter have been well received by chinese workers and drawn the attention of chinese scientists and technicians. sale of the two books runs to over 900,000 copies.

one of the books is entitled "a handbook on developments for practical sheet metal work" and the other "the rudiments of sheet metal working". both were written by 41-year-old tang shun-chin, a member of the communist party, who has been working at the anshan iron and steel company, china's leading steel centre, since 1951.

chinese experts and scientists have commended the author on his extensive practical experience and the originality of his ideas. a professor at chiaotung university in shanghai wrote to tang shun-chin: "i greatly appreciate the rich content of your books. they are concise and to the point."

the books include many diagrams and tables. in the past, errors often occurred when metals were cut as taught in a foreign technical book which takes no account of the thickness of the metal. tang shun-chin's books have solved the problem by introducing what is called "treatment of metal thickness." the new method is based on his practical experience. a pattern-making department was necessary in the past before metal could be cut to the desired shape. this required much time and labour. the new method of calculation invented by tang shun-chin eliminates the pattern and raises efficiency 20-fold. it used to take two workers a week in a 1,500-square-metre building to work out the patterns for a 25-metre-long coiled tube with a diameter of 2 metres for a blast furnace. by using tang's method, the same job can be done by one worker in four hours.

born in a poor peasant family in northeast china, tang shun-chin had a miserable childhood before liberation. his father toiled for a landlord and died from drudgery when the child was only three years old. a few years later, his mother died from illness. at the age of ten, the orphan was abducted to shenyang and became a child labourer in a foreign-owned textile mill.

in 1951, when he was 19 years old, tang shun-chin entered the anshan iron and steel company and became a riveter. he worked with a 12-pound hammer as hard as he could, because he knew that he was building socialism.

but he was troubled by his ignorance of calculations and his inability to read blueprints.

during his shift, he paid close attention to how the veterans worked. he spent all his spare-time picking up what amounted to a primary school education. in a few years, he gradually learned to read the blueprints.

he made a steel product in the way taught in a foreign technical book, but the item was not up to the required quality and became a reject. when he asked a veteran worker to tell him why he had failed, the worker said: "what is described in the book was written by someone who never did the job. if you want to avoid mistakes in the future, you should read more books, but more important, you should gain experience in actual work. practice makes perfect."

tang shun-chin studied still harder. every time a veteran worker was making a new product, tang shun-chin watched him closely and reproduced the diagram. whenever he himself made a product, he kept the blueprints and data. in this way he collected all the diagrams for more than 200 kinds of products and gained a wealth of practical experience. when people from other factories went to him for help, he was always ready to help.

more and more people asked for his experience and he could no longer meet the growing demand by distributing the limited number of written copies. in 1958 when the great leap forward started, the communist party's general line for building socialism inspired him and he made up his mind to write up all his experience in a book.

this plan was supported by the communist party organization in his unit and fellow workers and technicians gave him assistance. a peking publishing house sent people to help him.

tang shun-chin found the writing difficult for it required special knowledge of mathematics, geometry in particular. he knew nothing about algebra, trigonometry and geometry. the party organization and engineers helped tang shun-chin study algebra, trigonometry, plane and solid geometry, analytic and descriptive geometry.

the riveter did his writing and studying after work. he started his first book, "a handbook on the developments for practical sheet metal work", in 1958 and the 370,000-word book was published in 1965.

he was praised on the book, but he remained modest and continued to sum up his practical experience and enrich his knowledge while working with his mates.

"the rudiments of sheet metal working" was written in 1970 for young workers at the request of a peking publishing

house. this popular book, which is concise and clearly written, was finished in a few months. it has a host of diagrams and illustrations.

letters of congratulations have been sent to tang shun-chin from various parts of china. but he says: "i was a child worker in the old days. i could not have done these things if it were not for the communist party and chairman mao. credit for this goes to the great leader chairman mao and the party organization who have trained and educated me, as well as my fellow workers and technicians who have helped me so wholeheartedly. the books do not belong to me, but to the communist party and the chinese working class."

SPORTS

Swimming Popular in South China Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1973)

"let's go swimming" is now a popular expression in many cities in southern china. factory and office workers, students and commune peasants, all like to go swimming.

the main swimming pools in the sub-tropical city of kwangchow have recorded one million admissions since the beginning of summer. besides, many people swim in the pearl river and other natural bodies of water.

this year primary school pupils are going swimming in unprecedented numbers. eighty to 90 per cent of the pupils in some primary schools in kwangchow, changsha and nanning can swim. swimming is now a regular course in the curriculum of some schools.

the changsha textile mill by the hsiang river opened a swimming ground by fencing off part of the river. many workers keep swimming even when the current is swift. quite a number of young women workers in the nanning silk mill have begun to swim this year.

swimming has become increasingly popular among peasants on the outskirts. in the hsinchiao people's commune on the outskirts of kwangchow, which has many streams, upwards of 60 per cent of the peasants are swimmers.

OBITUARY

Former Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Dies in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1973)

comrade ma tzu-ching, former ambassador of the people's republic of china to sri lanka, died of illness in peking on june 29 at the age of 56.

a memorial meeting was held at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries on july 5.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 8, 1973)

a military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, arrived here by special plane today. the delegation came on an invitation to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army and to pay a friendly visit to the country.

present at the airport welcoming the chinese delegation were: b. balluku, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, and minister of people's defence; sh. peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly; p. dume, chief of the general staff of the people's army; n. nase, minister of foreign affairs; h. cako, chief of the political department of the people's army; d. mamaqi, secretary of tirana district party committee of the albanian party of labour; n. marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; and h. duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

greeting the delegation were also: liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania; wu hao-chih, member of the chinese military friendship delegation and military attache of the chinese embassy here; other officials of the chinese embassy; the staff and workers on the chinese side of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company; the representatives of chinese engineers and technicians working in albania; as well as chinese students who are studying here.

today, the "rinas" airport is permeated with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the albanian and chinese peoples and the armies of the two countries. huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung are hung on the main building at the airport. the national flags of the two countries are fluttering in the air, with big banners carrying slogans praising the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties, the two peoples and the two armies.

the commanders and fighters of the units of the albanian people's army stationed in tirana, the teachers and students of the skanderbeg military school, the people's self-defence volunteers and the representatives of the workers and staff of industrial enterprises and mass organisations in the capital, warmly greeted the chinese military friendship delegation at the airport, holding the portraits of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung and the national flags of albania and china.

the special plane carrying the delegation touched down at 03:40 p.m. when comrade hsu hsiang-chien and other members of the delegation alighted from the plane, comrade b. balluku and other albanian comrades stepped forward and warmly shook hands with them and embraced them. the welcoming crowds kept cheering: "enver--mao tsetung exclamation" and "friendship is guarantee exclamation". amidst warm applause, the students of the skanderbeg military school presented bouquets to the chinese guests. comrade hsu hsiang-chien and other members of the delegation, accompanied by comrade b. balluku, walked round to meet the welcoming crowds.

then, comrade hsu hsiang-chien together with comrade b. balluku drove to the guest house.

the chinese military friendship delegation made a stopover at tehran airport on their way to tirana. they were greeted and seen off at the airport by brigadier general ali ashraf saedi and other officers from the general staff of the iranian armed forces as well as chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and military attache wang shao-wu.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Calls on Beqir Balluku

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 8, 1973)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, called on beqir balluku, vice-chairman of the albanian council of ministers and concurrently minister of people's defence, this afternoon.

present at the meeting were petrit dume, chief of the general staff, hito cako, chief of the political department, rahman perllaku and mendu backa, deputy chiefs of the general staff, and halim ramohito, deputy chief of the political department, of the albanian people's army.

present also was liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania. the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 9, 1973)

mehmet shehu, chairman of the albanian council of ministers, received the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, here this morning.

among those present at the meeting were beqir balluku, vice-chairman of the albanian council of ministers and concurrently minister of people's defence; adil carcani, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; and hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army.

present also was liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania.

during the meeting, the hosts and guests had a very cordial and friendly conversation and posed for a group photograph.

Chinese National Defense Ministry Sponsors Meeting to Celebrate 30th Anniversary of Founding of Albanian People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1973)

the chinese ministry of national defence today sponsored a meeting to warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, qazim kapisyzi, military attache of the albanian embassy here, counsellor jovan andoni, commercial counsellor theohar fundo and their wives, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy attended the meeting on invitation.

present were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of departments concerned, wang hung-kun, kuang jen-nung, ho teh-ching, yen kuei-yao, wu hsin-chuan, lin pin, wang yao-nan, pieh tsu-hou, li tung-han, hsu shen-chi, chung hui-kun and kan mai, as well as 2,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighers.

the meeting hall was decorated with the huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of albania and china. a long streamer facing the rostrum was inscribed with the words: "long live the unbreakable militant friendship between the peoples and armies of china and albania exclamation"

the meeting was alive with warm expressions of militant unity. military attache qazim kapisyzi was warmly applauded as he began his speech. he told the meeting how the albanian people's army was founded under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha and reviewed the glorious path it had traversed.

he said that from her birth day, the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha correctly determined the road of armed uprising in accordance of marxism-leninism. in response to the party's call, the most conscious and finest sons and daughters of the people, following the communists, took up arms and joined guerrilla detachments, and started the sacred armed struggle for national liberation.

confronted with many difficulties arising from the brutal and barbarous fascist occupation rare in history, the party used the war of the entire people to deal with the war of aggression launched by the fascist occupationists.

he said, "by its own strength and on its own soil, the albanian people's army defeated the italian and nazi fascist troops which had invaded albanian territory. the occupationists on our territory were finally eliminated, and albania won liberation from the fascist occupation and the people's political power was built."

comrade qazim kapisyzi said that the albanian people and army were defending the revolutionary base of socialism in europe against exploiting classes at home and the heavy encirclements by imperialism and revisionism, while building socialism.

he said, "faithful to the marxist-leninist principles, our party has correctly solved in theory and practice the questions of ideological education, organization, equipment and training of the armed forces according to the changed conditions, in defence of the motherland and in the struggle against the bourgeois, revisionist military views."

"contrary to the reactionary bourgeois, revisionist military views," he said, "the people's military art of ours does not prostrate itself before weapons no matter how powerful they may be. it regards man's role as the principal, decisive factor which can in no way be replaced by whatever powerful weapons."

he said that in view of the nature of the people's army under socialism and to defend the motherland, first place was given to proletarian politics in the training of the armed forces, and the principles of the mass line, self-reliance and unity between the army and the people and between officers and men were put into practice, to cope with the most difficult situation. on the basis of implementing this military line with fruitful results, he said, the people's army, under the strong leadership of the party, marked the 30th anniversary of its founding with new achievements in ideological, military and political training, soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, renovated equipment, constant vigilance, and ever greater consciousness and loyalty to fulfil the mission the motherland and socialism had assigned it.

he said that the militant friendship between the peoples and armies of china and albania was forged by the great leaders of the two countries -- chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha, which just as comrade hoxha said, was "friendship between revolutionaries, friendship between comrades-in-arms who are striving to win victory for the sacred ideals of socialism and communism. hence this kind of friendship is eternal, everlasting, ever-growing and invincible." he said, "this friendship has been tempered especially in the sharp class struggles against imperialism and revisionism, in which the peoples and parties of our two countries have always stood together, fighting shoulder to shoulder in the same trench," and "this friendship is unbreakable."

comrade qazim kapisyzi's report was warmly applauded.

comrade hsiao ching-kuang then spoke.

on behalf of the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters, hsiao ching-kuang extended the warmest festival greetings to the albanian comrades-in-arms.

he said that since the day of its founding, the albanian people's army had adhered to the teachings of the party and comrade enver hoxha, relying on the people and fighting courageously with small forces against strong enemies, it had driven out the foreign aggressors and helped set up the people's political power. "the albanian people's army has written a brilliant chapter with its heroic deeds in the history of the struggle to liberate the motherland," he said.

"since nation-wide liberation," vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang continued, "the albanian army with its glorious revolutionary tradition, together with the people, has carried forward the revolutionary heroism displayed in the war against aggression, and, with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, made outstanding contributions in the socialist revolution and construction in the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

"following the teachings of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, the fraternal albanian people's army has constantly raised the political and ideological consciousness of all its commanders and fighters. it takes an active part in the nation-wide revolutionization movement against the influence of the bourgeois and revisionist ideology. proceeding from the needs of actual combat, it has trained hard to acquire the skill to fight the enemy, improved combat capabilities, armed the entire people in preparation against war and defending the socialist motherland with vigilance. it has become the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

comrade hsiao ching-kuang warmly praised the great friendship between the peoples and armies of china and albania. he said: "a deep, militant friendship has been founded between the peoples and armies of china and albania in their struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and their common cause of socialist revolution and construction. we are closest comrades-in-arms. we support, encourage and learn from each other. our friendship is founded by comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao. it is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has stood the rigorous test of violent storms, and is unbreakable. we believe that no matter what may happen in the world, the peoples and armies of our two countries will forever be united, fight together and be victorious together."

the meeting ended amid the strains of the "internationale".

a documentary film was shown after the meeting.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Feted at Tirana Banquet

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 8, 1973)

the chinese military friendship delegation led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, was warmly welcomed at a banquet given by the albanian ministry of people's defence here this evening.

the banquet was attended by beqir balluku, vice-chairman of the albanian council of ministers and minister of people's defence; shefqet peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly; petrit dume, chief of the general staff of the people's army; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; hito cako, chief of the political department of the people's army; dashnor

mamaqi, secretary of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour; ndue marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; hasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; and cadres of the people's army.

present also was liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania.

comrades balluku and hsu hsiang-chien made heart-warming speeches at the banquet.

comrade balluku first extended warm welcome to the chinese military friendship delegation on behalf of the albanian people, the albanian party of labour and government, and all commanders and fighters of the albanian people's army.

he said: "the albanian-chinese friendship is one among people, which was born, developed and forged in the raging flames of the struggle for our common cause of socialism and revolution and in the struggle against imperialism headed by the u.s., modern revisionism headed by the soviet union and all international reaction. the architects of this great friendship are the glorious communist party of china and the albanian party of labour, and the great leaders chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha. this friendship is unbreakable and can resist any storms because it is based on the immortal marxist-leninist theory and the great principles of proletarian internationalism."

he continued: "military friendship and close fraternal cooperation exist between the armies of our two countries. they are defending in the same trench the lofty interests of our two peoples and the fruits of victory of socialism and revolution. they will always display the revolutionary spirit, maintain vigilance and preparedness against war, as well as flesh-and-blood ties with the people. encouraging each other and learning from each other, they will march forward forever and faithfully carry out the teachings of the chinese communist party and the albanian party of labour on constantly enhancing defensive capabilities and adhere to the marxist-leninist line."

he said: "the exchange of visits between our military delegations has contributed immensely to the strengthening of the militant friendship between our two armies. we are convinced that the current visit of the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, will benefit the further development of the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of our two countries."

comrade balluku said: "the 700 million brave, industrious and talented chinese people have successfully carried out

the revolutionary line of the chinese communist party and comrade mao tsetung's teachings and scored great victories on all fronts of socialist construction. the great proletarian cultural revolution has dealt a telling blow to the enemy of socialism and revolution of china and given a new impetus to the development of the whole country. after this revolution, the fraternal chinese people have achieved new successes in the development of industry, agriculture, education, science and technology."

he said: "the albanian people warmly congratulate the people's republic of china on its latest successful nuclear test. the nuclear weapons in the hands of the great chinese people serve the defence of their socialist motherland and the interests of freedom and independence of the peoples of all countries as well as the cause of genuine peace and security of the world." he said: "she is firmly opposed to the two superpowers' policies of aggression and hegemony and is an impassable obstacle to the realisation of their plots and schemes against the people of various countries and the peace-loving sovereign states. the great people's china has once and for all broken the nuclear monopoly of the u.s. imperialists and the soviet social-imperialists."

in conclusion, comrade balluku said: "in the present international situation, our two countries, under the firm and wise leadership of our two marxist-leninist parties, are constantly sharpening their vigilance, strengthening preparedness against war, maintaining unbreakable friendship and unity, and marching steadily on the road of socialism and revolution."

on behalf of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army comrade hsu hsiang-chien first of all extended greetings to the albanian party of labour, the albanian people and the albanian people's army on their glorious festival -- the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

he said: "the albanian people is a heroic people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. the albanian people's army is a heroic army built up by comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour and armed with marxism-leninism. in 30 years, the albanian people's army has marched from victory to victory, growing from a small and weak force into a big and strong one."

he said: "after the liberation of the whole country, the heroic albanian people's army, together with the industrious and courageous albanian people, with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, relying on its own efforts and working hard, has defended the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidated and developed the fruits of revolution, took an active part in socialist construction and built socialist albania into an increasingly prosperous and powerful state."

"in recent years," he said, "the albanian people's army has loyally carried out the teachings of the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, taken a series of important measures in the revolutionisation movement, strengthened the party's leadership of the army and political and ideological work, carried on and developed the glorious revolutionary tradition and deepened the relations between the officers and soldiers and between the army and people. now, the cadres and fighters of the whole army are working for the implementation of the resolutions of the 'sixth congress' of the party of labour and of the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth central committee. all this has further raised the political consciousness among the cadres and fighters and brought the revolutionisation of the albanian people's army to a new high."

he said: "acting on the idea of people's war, the albanian people's army, together with the people of the whole country, has proceeded from the specific conditions of its own country to combine peace time with war time and productive labour with military training, to make everybody a soldier and preparedness against war on a nation-wide scale, thereby enabling albania to increase greatly its national defence capabilities. the albanian people's army has become a strong pillar of the proletariat in exercising its rule and an iron-like great wall in defending the socialist motherland."

he continued: "the great victory won by the albanian people and the albanian people's army is a victory of marxism-leninism and the result of the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army rejoice heartily over the brilliant achievements scored by their albanian comrades-in-arms. we wish you new and greater victory in the struggle to defend and build the socialist motherland."

in conclusion, comrade hsu hsiang-chien said: "we are dear brothers and comrades-in-arms and the great cause of proletarian revolution has linked us closely together. in the protracted struggle against our common enemy and in socialist revolution and socialist construction, we support each other, encourage each other and learn from each other, thus steadily consolidating and developing the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between us. this friendship and unity of ours are unbreakable because they have been cultivated personally by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we immensely treasure the great friendship between the peoples and armies of china and albania. in the joint struggle hereafter, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will untiringly fight in unity and advance shoulder to shoulder

with the fraternal albanian people and the albanian people's army."

the speeches of comrades balluku and hsu hsiang-chien repeatedly drew warm applause. at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of the great militant friendship between the albanian and chinese comrades-in-arms, hosts and guests frequently toasted to the steady development and strengthening of the unbreakable friendship between the peoples and armies of albania and china.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Minister Receives Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jul. 7, 1973)

chilean minister of public health arturo jiron yesterday received and had a friendly conversation with the chinese medical delegation led by doctor tsai pao-hsien.

dr. patricio arroyo, official in charge of international relations of the ministry of public health, was present on the occasion.

present also was chinese ambassador to chile hsu chung-fu.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Advance Party Making Preparations for President Pompidou's Visit Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1973)

the 20-member french advance party to make preparations for president georges pompidou's visit to china left here for home by air this morning. led by jean paul angles, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, the party arrived in peking on july 2.

it was seen off at the airport today by kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned, and french ambassador to china etienne manach.

while in peking, the french guests held talks with kao chien-chung and leading members of departments concerned and attended a banquet given in their honour by assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung.

CHINA AND HONG KONG

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Hongkong

(NCNA-English Hongkong, Jul. 8, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation with hsu yin-sheng as its leader and lin hui-ching and li fu-jung as its deputy leaders left here by train this morning after playing exhibition matches for chinese compatriots in hongkong and macao.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by more than 100 people, including personalities from various circles and table tennis players in hongkong.

the delegation arrived in hongkong on july 4 after its friendly visit to japan. at the invitation of the hongkong table tennis association, the players on the delegation had four exhibitions with hongkong table tennis players from july 5 to 7, and were warmly received by more than 10,000 spectators.

sir murray maclehose, governor of hongkong, watched an exhibition on the evening of july 6, and met and had pictures taken with the delegation.

watching the exhibitions also were li chu-sheng, deputy head of the hongkong branch of hsinhua news agency, henry ying tung fok, chung jung-kuang and yu jun-hsing, leading members of the hongkong table tennis association, as well as personalities of various circles and foreign friends.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 8, 1973)

the iranian parliamentary delegation led by jaafar sharif-emami, president of the senate, wound up its visit here and left for hangchow by special plane this afternoon in the company of wu hsin-yu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram left by the same plane.

the distinguished iranian guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chen chih and chou kuang-yu, delegates to the n.p.c.; liu liang-mo, standing committee member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; and leading members of departments concerned wei ming and chuang jui-chang.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from sian by special plane on the afternoon of july 6, and was honoured at a banquet hosted by feng kuo-chu in the evening. feng kuo-chu and jaafar sharif-emami made toasts at the banquet, which was permeated with expressions of friendship between the chinese and iranian people.

while in shanghai, the guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a people's commune and a shipyard, and viewed the night scene of the metropolis atop the shanghai mansion. in the sanlin people's commune, the peasants entertained the guests with peaches and water melons grown by themselves. children of the commune kindergarten presented theatrical performance for the guests.

Iranian Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 9, 1973)

jaafar sharif-emami, president of the senate of iran, and the iranian parliamentary delegation he is leading wound up their visit here and left for kwangchow by special plane at noon today in the company of wu hsin-yu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram left by the same plane.

the distinguished iranian guests arrived here from shanghai by special plane yesterday afternoon. they drove straight to visit a silk factory in the company of lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, chiu chiang, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, wang chi-wu and lu hsing-huan, deputies to the national people's congress, and wang li-fu, fang ming and other leading members of departments concerned.

the distinguished guests heard an account on the growth of the production of artistic silk fabrics by lin kai-chi, a leading member of the mill's revolutionary committee, and then were shown around the workshops where they saw the newly-produced fabrics. at the end of the visit, lin kai-chi presented an artistic silk product "a panorama of the west lake" to each of the iranian guests on behalf of the mill's staff. expressing thanks on behalf of all the members of the parliamentary delegation, mr. jaafar sharif-emami said that they were very glad to see that the production of artistic silk fabrics has developed from hand operation to mechanization. he said the gifts presented to them will be a precious souvenir in memory of their visit to hangchow.

while in hangchow, the distinguished guests went boating and sightseeing on the west lake and toured the huakang park and places of historical interest. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went. yesterday evening, they were guests of honour at a banquet given by vice-chairman lai ko-ko. toasts were drunk to the constant development of the friendship between the peoples of china and iran.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1973)

a chinese women's basketball team left here for italy by air today to take part in the international women's basketball championships in sicily. leader of the team is chang chang-lu and deputy leaders are tien wen-hui and cheng shih-chun.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned mou tso-yun, kuo lei and chien ta-yueh.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hisao Kuroda Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1973)

hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), his wife and his party left here for southern china by air today before going home. they had visited sian.

they were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the association, and leading members of departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, ching pu-chun, li fu-teh and shan ta-chi.

also present were yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and keio nakada, of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan.

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. and Director of the Chinese Pavilion at the 17th Malta International Fair Gives a Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1973)

yu chun, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in malta, and yu shu-chen, director of the chinese pavilion at the 17th malta international fair, gave a reception in velletta on the chinese pavilion day on the evening of july 8 in the chinese pavilion, according to a report from velletta.

more than 300 guests attended the reception. among them were attard bezzina, speaker of the house of representatives, cremona, chief justice, albert hyzler, minister of development, and other high-ranking officials of the maltese government and gauci, president of the national council of the malta trade fair corporation, and gatt, general manager of the malta fair corporation.

present also were maltese friends of various circles and diplomatic envoys of various countries in malta.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

earlier, buttigieg, acting prime minister, abela, minister of finance and customs, and xuereb, minister of trade, industry, agriculture and tourism, visited the chinese pavilion, separately in company of yu chun, chinese charge d'affaires a.i. and yu shu-chen, director of the chinese pavilion.

the fair was opened on july 1.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Peking Physical Culture Institute Football Team Visits Morocco

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1973)

a football team of the peking physical culture institute with chao hsi-wu as leader and yang hsiu-wu as deputy leader arrived in rabat on july 6 for a friendly visit to morocco, according to a report from the moroccan capital.

the chinese team was greeted at the airport by ben omar, director of the sports department of the ministry of labour, social affairs, youth and sports, colonel belmejdoub mehdi, secretary-general of the moroccan football association, and representatives of moroccan sportsmen.

chang chih-hsueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in rabat, was also present at the airport to welcome the chinese team.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Badminton Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1973)

the nepalese badminton team played a friendly match with the chinese team at the capital indoor stadium here this evening and drew warm applause from the 18,000 spectators.

the match was preceded by a welcome ceremony held in honour of the visiting team under the auspices of the

chinese badminton association.

present were yao hsiao-cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, chi yu-hua, leading member of the chinese badminton association, and leading members of departments concerned, including liang feng, kuo tung-chun, mou tso-yun, chu tse, chang ming-tseng and chang hsi.

they attended the welcome ceremony and watched the friendly match together with prof. nerandra bahadur basnyat, leader of the nepalese badminton delegation, budhi shumsher rana, manager of the visiting team, ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and mrs. subba. yao hsiao-cheng and others met prof. basnyat and other nepalese friends prior to the welcome ceremony and had a friendly conversation with them.

the competition was held in a friendly atmosphere.

events included men's and women's singles, and three doubles matches played by chinese-nepalese pairs.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Yin Cheng-chen, Wang Ping-chien Meet and Fete Norwegian Finance Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1973)

yin cheng-chen, leading member of the ministry of finance, and wang ping-chien, vice-minister of finance, this afternoon met and feted jon o. norbom, norwegian minister for finance, and his wife. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was norwegian ambassador to china per ravne.

the norwegian guests arrived in peking yesterday on invitation to spend a vacation. they will visit peking and other places.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Exhibition of Chinese Prints Opens in Switzerland

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 7, 1973)

an exhibition of old and contemporary chinese prints opened at the museum of art and history of fribourg at the city of fribourg, switzerland, yesterday evening.

among the more than 100 people present at the opening ceremony were willy spuhler, former head of the swiss political department; lukas burckhardt, chief of the cultural division of the political department; albert guinnard, president of the great council of the canton of fribourg; max aebischer, member of the council of state and director of the department of public education of the canton of fribourg; mayor of fribourg city lucien nussabumer; as well as cultural, art, educational and press people.

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang and diplomatic envoys of a number of friendly countries here were also present.

in their speeches at the opening ceremony, aebischer and chen chih-fang acclaimed the steady growth of friendly relations between switzerland and china. they expressed the conviction that the exhibition will further promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

more than 140 works are put on show. they include traditional chinese prints dating from the 15th century, new year prints, decorative prints of popular art, as well as contemporary works showing the socialist construction and various other aspects of new china.

the exhibition will remain open till october 7.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Hua Kuo-feng, Sha Feng and Hsiao Peng Meet Tanzanian Rural Work Survey Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1973)

hua kuo-feng, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party, sha feng and hsiao peng, minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the tanzanian rural work survey delegation led by omari othman

mwinyipembe londo, member of the national executive committee of the tanganyika african national union (tanu) and chairman of the coast regional committee of the tanu.

present at the meeting was z.r. paschal, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wen yeh-chan, hsu li-chin, wu hsueh-yi and ma ling.

CHINA AND US

US President Nixon Meets with Huang Chen

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1973)

u.s. president richard nixon met with huang chen, chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america, at the western white house in san clemente, california, on the morning of july 6, according to a report from washington.

huang chen visited the western white house at the invitation of the u.s. government.

at the same time, mrs. nixon met with huang chen's wife chu lin.

dr. henry kissinger had a meeting with huang chen earlier.

the same evening, dr. henry kissinger gave a dinner in honour of huang chen and chu lin. present were assistant to the president general alexander haig, assistant to the president and press secretary ronald ziegler, deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs general brent scowcroft, and prominent figures of los angeles.

Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Yu-hsun, Chou Pei-yuan Meet and Fete Delegation of American High Energy Physicists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, met and feted here this evening professor marvin goldberger, director of the department of physics of princeton university, and the delegation of american high energy physicists he is leading.

among the american guests present on the occasion were luis w. alvarez and owen chamberlain, professors of the university of california at berkely; francis low, professor of the massachusetts institute of technology; professor edwin l. goldwass, deputy director of the national accelerator laboratory; david pines, professor of the university of illinois; dr. henry d.i. abarbanel of the national accelerator laboratory; and dr. bruce allan bolt, professor of seismology and director of the seismographic stations of the university of california at berkely.

the meeting and dinner proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. the guests and hosts had a cordial conversation. they wished that the friendly contacts and academic exchanges between the chinese and american scientists would grow daily.

present were leading members and scientific workers of chinese organizations concerned, including yueh chih-chien, chien san-chiang, wang li-fen, wang ti-cheng, shih ju-wei, chang wen-yu, pan chun, chu yung-hsing, peng huan-wu, ku kung-hsu, chao chung-yao, chu hung-yuan, ho tse-hui, li yi, kuan wei-yen and hou yung-ching.

Chinese Satellite Communications Study Group Leaves Peking for USA

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1973)

a 7-member chinese satellite communications study group left here for the united states of america this morning at the invitation of the u.s. communication satellite corporation (comsat). the group is headed by liu yuan, deputy director of the peking long-distance tele-communications administration.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned liu cheng-ching, liang chia-cho, wu yung-tu and chang chien.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Led by Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong Stops Over in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1973)

le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam they are leading stopped over here at noon today on their way abroad for a visit.

welcoming them and seeing them off at the airport were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; lu wei-chao, a department director, and liang feng and chu chuan-hsien, deputy department directors, of the foreign ministry; and wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam.

premier chou en-lai gave a luncheon at the airport in honour of the vietnamese comrades.

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and officials of the two embassies were present on the occasions.

a.a. brezhnev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the soviet embassy in china saw the delegation off at the airport.

DRVN Commercial Study Group Leaves Kwangchow for Nanning

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 8, 1973)

the commercial study group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by minister of commerce hoang quoc thinh wound up its visit here and left for nanning by air today. it was accompanied by chinese vice-minister of commerce kao hsiu.

seeing the study group off at the airport were liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and le huy ninh, vice-consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow.

the study group arrived in kwangchow from peking by air on july 2 and was honoured at a banquet given in the evening by the provincial revolutionary committee. lin li-ming, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and tu chen-hsiang met the vietnamese comrades-in-arms and attended the banquet. d.r.v.n. consul tran van thong attended the banquet.

while in kwangchow, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the site of the former national institute of peasant movement run by chairman mao and the site of the former vietnamese youth training classes run by late president ho chi minh. the study group also inspected hotels, department stores and restaurants here and visited a rural people's commune on the outskirts, and had discussions with leading members of departments concerned.

END

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